

**Weather**

Probably improving today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 51.8 and the minimum 49.1, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 47.7 and 34.9.

# THE CHINA PRESS

報 大

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SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1918

大正四年第三種郵便物

A Live Newspaper Devoted  
to Progress in China

## U.S. IS PROPOSED AS 'TRUSTEE' FOR THE MIDDLE EAST

**British Publications Suggest It As Custodian For Dardanelles**

### ALSO IN PALESTINE

**In Position To Preserve Autonomy Of Armenia, Arabia And Persia**

### LEADER IN RUSSIA

**Could Help Best In Reconstruction From The Black Sea**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 12.—The publication Quarterly Review and Round Table urge that the United States should take a full share and accept equal responsibilities for the right management of the new world order after the conclusion of peace. It proposes that the United States should become the definite trustee of civilization in the Middle East and definitely undertake a leading part in the reconstruction of Russia. The Round Table thinks that the detachment of the United States would render her an ideal custodian of the Dardanelles and preserver of the autonomy of Armenia, Arabia and Persia, while her vast Jewish population would preeminently fit her to protect Palestine. Her position between India and Europe would remove all British objections to necessary irrigation and railway developments in these regions.

Moreover, says the Round Table, she is capital for these works, while Great Britain will be hard pressed to find enough for the vast territories she already controls. If America undertook this task, she could do more for the reconstruction of Russia from the Black Sea than from the Pacific alone.

### Tls. 1,200 More Given By Nanking Red Cross

**Outport Americans Maintain Good Record In War Fund Donations**

China Press Correspondence

Nanking, December 15.—The Nanking Chapter of the American Red Cross has been so successful in raising funds in Nanking that it is able to come to the help of the Central Committee in Shanghai and make a contribution to this Committee of Tael 1,200 with which to purchase blankets for the work of the Red Cross in Siberia. We understand that more can be donated by the Nanking Chapter to the Central Committee if needed. The Red Cross Cook Book, gotten out under the direction of Mrs. J. H. Reisner and other Nanking ladies, is netting for the Red Cross about \$1,800 Mex.

### SOUTH AFRICAN CITIES WANT GERMANS BARRED

**Pietermaritzburg And Kimberley Send Resolutions To London**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Pietermaritzburg, December 12.—A crowded, enthusiastic meeting here passed a resolution, demanding the repatriation of interned enemy subjects, punishment of those responsible for the ill-treatment of Allied prisoners of war, and the retention of the ex-German colonies.

Kimberley, December 12.—A mass meeting passed a resolution, requesting the Imperial Government to demand the punishment of persons from the highest to the lowest, who were responsible for inhuman treatment of Allied prisoners of war. The meeting also demanded that the Union Government should repatriate all interned enemy subjects.

## Judgment Is Allowed Against German Consulate In Bank Liquidation Cases

**Property May Be Sold If Chinese Authorities Choose; Claims Against Club Concordia And Others Also Heard**

No appearance being entered, the Dutch Consul-General having refused to accept the summons, judgment against the German Consulate-General in the amount of Tls. 165,754.03 was allowed as being due by the Mixed Court yesterday and it was intimated that the property might be sold if the Chinese authorities so desire.

The claim against the German Consulate, that against the German Club and eleven others came up for hearing in the Mixed Court yesterday, some before British Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Nieh in the morning and the others before Italian Assessor Bos and Magistrate Kwan in the afternoon. Hearing of the claim in connection with the Club Concordia was adjourned. Judgments allowed included one of \$300,000 against G. Baerwald, former deputy sub-manager of the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank, and another of Tls. 307,320 against Bornemann and Co.

When the claim against the German Consulate was called yesterday, Mr. G. Musso, attorney for the Bureau of Liquidation of the Bank, stated that he presumed the first question to be decided was that of service of the summons, no one having answered when the case was called. He asked that Police Sergeant Robertson take the witness box.

### Incident At Dutch Consulate

Mr. Robertson testified that he received a copy of the summons and petition to serve last Friday and went to the Netherlands Consulate to make the service. He first saw the vice-consul, informing him of the pur-

(Continued on Page 2)

### DECISION NEAR IN PEKING ON OUSTING OF GERMANS

**Greatest Difficulty Is Question Of Transportation For Large Number In China**

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, December 17.—The question of repatriating the Germans, which has been under discussion for many weeks by the International Committee appointed at the outbreak of the war, appears to be reaching a decision, the greatest difficulty being transportation.

### Wilson Is Guest At Official Reception

**Enthusiastically Received By Municipality Of Paris At Hotel de Ville**

(French Wireless)

Paris, December 16.—(Via Lyons and Koukazu). President Wilson was received by the Municipality of Paris at the Hotel de Ville. He had an enthusiastic reception.

### TEMPORARY GOVERNMENT TAKES POWER IN LISBON

**Admiral Canto-y-Castro Acting As President In Place Of Assassinated Executive**

(French Wireless)

Paris, December 16.—(Via Lyons and Koukazu). Senhor Sidonio Pais, the President of the Republic of Portugal, was assassinated on Saturday evening at the railway station of Lisbon when leaving for Oporto, where he was to preside on Sunday at a meeting organised by the Chamber of Commerce. He was wounded by several shots from a revolver and died almost immediately. A provisional government has been formed under the presidency of Admiral Canto-y-Castro, the Minister of Marine.

### Delegates From India To Peace Conference Have Reached London

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 15.—The Indian delegates to the Peace Conference have arrived in London.

### FEARS OF ARMED CLASH IN SIBERIA ARE CALMED

**British Commissioner Says Allies Will Prevent Fighting Between Rival Generals**

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Vladivostok, December 16.—Mr. Bellby Alston, Acting High Commissioner for Great Britain, interviewed this afternoon regarding the Semenoff incident, which has created such a rumpus in the Far East, that the sensational rumors current in the press, regarding a conflict being imminent between Attaman Semenoff and General Volkoff's forces moving up from Omsk, were more or less the outcome of partisan politics; for example, the wish to create an artificial atmosphere of unrest here and to discredit the efforts of the present Government authorities to restore order. The Allies, acting jointly, had taken measures to obviate the chances of an armed collision, and it was not improbable that through Sir Charles Eliot and General Janin, who were now in the vicinity of Chita, the whole incident would be settled shortly. The Hampshire are making preparations to go westwards.

### AEROPLANES NOW HAVE RANGE OF 8,000 MILES

**Can Fly Across Atlantic And Back Without Making Stop**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 17.—The Civil Aerial Transport Committee states that in the immediate future the commercial airship offers great advantages over the aeroplane, particularly as regards passengers, where comfort, ease of navigation and safety are vital considerations.

Airships now exist with a range of over four thousand miles at a speed of 78 miles per hour, but by running the engines slower the maximum range is eight thousand miles. Under the first speed, Cape Town is today by air only just over three days from Southampton, while this ship could fly across the Atlantic and return without a stop. The Committee points out that in the near future the airship will develop a speed of one hundred miles an hour and will be fitted with ample saloons and state rooms, with a lift to a roof garden, and will be able to remain in the air over a week.

## He'll Have To 'Come Clean'



—Darling in The New York Tribune

### AUSTRIA TRIED TO QUIT IN 1917, SAYS CZERNIN

**Even Offered Galicia To Germany But Berlin Refused To Allow Separate Peace**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, December 12.—An Associated Press correspondent has interviewed Count Czernin in Vienna. Count Czernin said that Austria in 1917 made desperate efforts to get out of the war, going even to the extent of offering Galicia, the richest coal and oil province of the Empire, to Germany if the latter would surrender Alsace and Lorraine, but Germany rejected this proposal. General Ludendorff was even willing to declare war against Austria if the latter made a separate peace.

### Reports Are Received On Opium Cultivation

**Shansi's 'Model Governor' Has Held Poppy To Almost Nothing In His Province**

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, December 17.—The Peking International Anti-Opium Society has received reports showing that very little, if any, opium is being grown in the province of Shansi owing to the splendid administration exercised by the so-called model governor, Tuchun Yen.

Other reports indicate that Shanhaikuan and Jehol districts tie for the maximum traffic in the drug, derivatives from which are specially ripe on the borders of Fengtien.

### TURKS IN ADEN DISTRICT AGREE TO SURRENDER

**Sai Pasha, Commander Of Force Operating In Hinterland, To Lay Down Arms**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 13.—Reuter's Agency learns that Sai Pasha, commander of the Turkish troops operating in the Aden hinterland, and his staff have agreed to surrender.

## Witness Tells Of Charges Made By Mr. W. L. Merriman

**Mr. W. A. Adams Testifies Defendant In Libel Suit Accused Plaintiff Before Baseball Committee Of Bribery**

Evidence that Mr. W. L. Merriman, defendant in the libel suit brought by Mr. Judah I. Ezra for Tels 15,000, had told the Baseball Club Committee that he was practically certain that Messrs. Judah I. Ezra, Victor Gensburger and Fred S. Elias bribed the 9th Cavalry baseball team to lose a game to Meiji University, was given by Mr. W. A. Adams, member of the Committee, in the United States Court for China yesterday before Judge Charles S. Lobingier. Mr. Adams is to leave for the United States on the Shinyo Maru. The taking of his deposition occupied the entire morning session of the Court.

Following Mr. Merriman's declaration to the Committee, a resolution was passed supporting him and voting to defray any legal expenses incurred by Mr. Merriman in his investigation. Mr. Adams testified. The meeting at which the charges were made was held in the office of the China Realty Company on August 8. Witness said that his recollection of the amount, alleged by Mr. Merriman to have been paid to the colored players by the three men mentioned, was \$2,000.

Mr. Adams gave evidence of the workings of the Baseball Club Committee, of the expulsion by the Committee of Messrs. Ezra, Elias and Gensburger and said that he, as a member of the Committee, had supported Mr. Merriman's charges because he had confidence in the word and believed Mr. Merriman to be honest. No evidence of any kind was given to the Committee by Mr. Merriman in support of the charges, Mr. Adams testified.

Mr. Merriman also told the Committee that an attempt had been made to bribe the 9th Cavalry players prior to the Meiji game, said witness. It was practically proven that an agent of the Ezra's had attempted to bribe the players, Mr. Merriman said. No names were mentioned by Mr. Merriman, witness said.

Mr. Adams said that the Committee was unanimous for the investigation and the resolution was proposed by Mr. Bunn and seconded by witness.

Mr. Gibbs then read a letter addressed to Mr. Judah I. Ezra, returning (Continued on Page 8)

## SPARTACUS GROUP DRAFTS PROGRAM LIKE BOLSHEVIK'S

**Expropriation Of All Estates, Banks, Factories And Mines Included**

### CANCEL ALL DEBTS

**Also Would Confiscate Fortunes Above A Certain Fixed Limit**

### RULE BY WORKERS

**Propose Replacement Of All Officials By Soviet Representatives**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, December 15.—A message from Berlin states that the Spartacus Group's program includes the disarmament of all non-proletarian forces, the formation of a workers' militia and red guard, the abolition of all officers and non-commissioned officers, the replacement of all authorities of the former regime by representatives of the Soviets, the abolition of all Parliaments and Councils, the election of a Central Council, which will elect and control the Executive Council, the cancellation of all public debts above a fixed amount of subscriptions, the expropriation of all landed estates, banks, coal mines and large factories, and the confiscation of all fortunes above a fixed amount.

### DR. SOFL RESIGNS

(French Wireless)

Berne, December 15.—(Via Lyons and Koukazu). A message from Berlin states that the resignation of Dr. Sofl, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has been accepted. Much Unemployment In Germany

Berlin, December 16.—(Via Nauen and Koukazu). The Deutsche Überseidienst reports:

A want of employment not yet known in German industrial life appears ever more manifest.

The French garrison occupying Wiesbaden has placed the local press under censorship. The French have occupied the bridge across the Rhine between Ludwigshafen and Mannheim, erected sandbag barricades and mounted machine-guns.

Peasants from the Palatinate who wished to come to Mannheim market have their goods taken away (for violating the terms of the armistice).

The Council of People's Commissioners has issued an appeal to German workmen in which it is said that the achievements of the socialist revolution are in danger, the war has made us poor and defeat yet poorer. They call upon the workmen to restore the collapsed industrial life in order that hunger and civil war, which bring in their train the loss of all the achievements of the revolution, be avoided.

### MORE GERMAN SOIL TAKEN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Brussels, December 15.—A Belgian communiqué reports:

Our Rhine front was extended yesterday from Ossenberg to Wessel Bridge.

Paris, December 15.—A message from Berne states that the German newspapers say that a French regiment has occupied Wiesbaden.

## MANY PARTS OF INDIA ARE FACING DISTRESS

**Viceroy Announces Relief Measures Are Being Taken In Advance**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Delhi, December 15.—The Viceroy, in speech, stated that scarcity of necessities and consequent distress was anticipated in many areas of India, and the Government was taking relief measures.

## AUDION OPENS NEW FIELD IN WIRELESS TELEPHONY

Possibilities Of Thermionic Valve In Micro-Electrics  
Told By Mr. S. Webb

The possibility of the Audion in wireless telephony was discussed before the Engineering Society of China last night in a paper, "The Audion Detector and Amplifier," read by Mr. S. Webb. The thermionic valve opens up a new field in micro-electrics, he said.

The Audion Detector and Amplifier is a relatively new invention in Electrical science which, although well known to radio-telegraphists, is something entirely new to those who are not so well informed of the developments that have been made in this particular field.

Even in this day of universally accepted long distance wireless records, it is difficult for those who have not actually used the Audion detector to believe some of its receiving feats.

"The Audion" is the name given by one of the early experimenters, Dr. Lee de Forest, to a form of thermionic valve, the principle of which has been known to scientists for many years and applied to wireless telegraphy for the first time by Prof. Flemings in 1914.

The thermionic valve was such a radical departure from other forms of wireless detector and has opened up such a field of entirely new possibilities in all lines of micro-electrics that scientists and inventors have made and are still making it a subject of the closest study. The result has been that its sphere of usefulness is not confined to the mere detecting of wireless signals but of amplifying sounds, to such an extent that signals, before inaudible, can now be heard a considerable distance away from the receivers. This amplifying property of the valve is taken advantage of for long distance telephony.

This same property also enables it to be used as a generator of electric oscillations and some 300 to 500 such valves were used in the wireless speech tests between Arlington in America and the Eiffel Tower in Paris a distance of 5,000 miles.

Special forms of the valve have been invented for rectifying large currents, and oscillograms have been taken showing the perfect rectification of 50,000 volts.

In yet another form the inventors claim that four such valves will multiply currents of from 2,000 to 8,000 cycles per second up to 20,000 times and still retain the original waveform.

Applications of the Audion of far-reaching significance may be produced in the future telephone field. For example, it has been suggested that a magnetic transmitter be used in place of the microphone at each subscriber's station, following once more the original conception of Volta which was sacrificed when the microphone was made part of every telephone equipment.

## Judgment Against German Consulate

(Continued from Page 1)

sum of Tls. 165,754.08 was owing by the Consulate to the bank.

Mr. Musso then asked for authority to sell the property to satisfy the judgment. The court remarked that this would be asking for an execution of judgment against the Bureau itself since the property had already been taken over by the Chinese authorities. The Assessor added that if the Chinese authorities came into court with a request for permission to sell the property no doubt it would be granted, or if they chose to refile it without coming into court it would be entirely regular.

### German Club Case

In the case of the German Club, wherein claim is made for Tls. 289,674.89, Mr. C. Stephanus appeared for the defendants and stated that no demand for payment whatever had been received and asked further time for consideration of the Club's position. There had been an understanding between the Club and bank, he said, that there would be no demand for payment of the mortgage until after the war. Also the papers and documents of the Club had been seized by the police at the time of the claiming of the papers of the Hilfsfund. The case was adjourned for one week. In the case of Bornemann and Co. Mr. R. Stalmann, manager, appeared and submitted to judgment, which was accordingly granted the plaintiffs. Further argument regarding the execution of the judgment will be heard tomorrow.

Mr. Theodore Eckardt appeared in the case against the Shanghai Nurseries and submitted that the security for the loan to that firm had been granted in the shape of certain godowns in Hamburg. He submitted that the liquidators had no right to call upon him for satisfaction but that the matter must be settled with consideration of the fact that the securities were given in Germany. Judgment was given in favor of the plaintiffs in the sum of Tls. 8,891.

The case against the Columbia G. and B. was adjourned until Thursday to give time to secure certain necessary documents.

### Story Of Financial Jugglery

A weird story of financial jugglery in the days just preceding China's entry into the war was narrated by

the former deputy sub-manager of the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank.

The first claim called was that against the firm of Arnold, Karberg and Co. Mr. Musso stated that the defendant had made a substantial advance and he had agreed to allow the case to stand over until December 31.

The second claim was that against G. Baerwald, the one in which the financial gymnastics occurred. Mr. Musso stated that the claim was for \$350,000 and was based on a balance appearing in the bank's books against the defendant's account.

Three checks for \$100,000 each had been drawn by the defendant on July 24 and 25 and August 13, 1917, while he was in the bank's employ. They were drawn to self or bearer and had been passed and paid. Mr. Musso said that before proceeding further he thought he was entitled to know what the defense was to be. All he had to go on was a letter written to the Bureau in which the defendant stated that the \$300,000 had been squared with the Berlin office of the bank, of which no knowledge had been gained from the books.

Mr. Baerwald stated that he admitted he owed the bank \$300,000 but it had been remitted to Berlin.

Mr. A. W. Brun, assistant to the liquidator, took the witness box and gave testimony regarding the defendant's indebtedness, producing a list of the debtors and a copy of the statement signed by Mr. H. Fige, manager of the bank, at the time the institution was taken over by the Chinese authorities. He identified the checks and said that they had been paid and that defendant had not repaid any of the money. He had been sent a notice to pay on November 13 and the letter referred to by Mr. Musso had been received in reply. There was nothing in the entries in the books to show that the matter had been squared in Berlin.

Mr. Baerwald submitted that he had drawn the money on instructions from the board of directors in Berlin. In reply to the Assessor's question as to whether he submitted the judgment and admitted owing the amount to the Bureau, the defendant replied in the affirmative and judgment was accordingly given.

**Only \$20 Of \$300,000 Left**

Mr. Musso then suggested that this would be a good time to fix the execution of the judgment and asked to examine the defendant as to his means of meeting it. Mr. Baerwald said he had no objection to make and took the witness box. He stated that he had formerly been deputy sub-manager of the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank at a salary of Tls. 6,000 a year. On August 13, 1917, he had no money of his own in Shanghai and he drew the \$100,000 check under the guarantee of the chairman of the Berlin board of directors.

"haven't you a part of the \$300,000 you can give to us?" asked Mr. Musso.

"I have \$20, that's all," replied the witness.

"We must try to find out what was done with the money," said Mr. Musso. "What did you do with the \$100,000 you drew on July 24?"

Mr. Baerwald replied that he had remitted it to Germany. Asked how, he said in rough notes and gold bars. Asked how he had remitted gold bars to Germany he said he had bought gold bars, converted them into rough notes, bought more gold bars and converted these into other notes. He had got the \$100,000 originally in bank notes which he placed in the safe. Asked again what he had done with the money he said he had "bought something with it." Pressed to tell what he had spent it on he said he could not, or would not, say and

the witness was silent.

**SPECIAL HOLIDAY FARES**

Christmas and New Year holiday fares are announced by the Shanghai-Nanking and the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways effective between Friday, December 29 and Monday, January 6, inclusive.

Round-trip tickets will be issued for a fare and a half to or from the following stations: first and second class between Shanghai-North, Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, and Nanking; first, second and third class round-trip tickets between Shanghai-North or Shanghai-South, Sunsklang, Katal, Kashing, Yehzeh, Changan, Kienchenhao, and Hangchow.



Shakespeare makes Caesar

"The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars, but in ourselves, that we are underlings."

It takes COURAGE and SELF-CONTROL for a man, especially a young man, to persist in laying away money each pay day, instead of spending it as he goes.

But it is this courage and willingness to DO WITHOUT the unnecessary things that would come between him and SYSTEMATIC SAVING that in the long run will tell the story.

Not in our stars, but IN OURSELVES! Have the SAND to SAVE! It is the only ROYAL ROAD.

Our Saving Department is ready to HELP YOU TO SUCCESS. BEGIN!

THE AMERICAN-ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION  
15 NANKING ROAD

## More Details Given Of Japan's Position On Memoire To China

Did Not Actually Oppose Note At First But Wanted To Wait

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, December 12.—It appears that my note of the 6th instant on the origin of the recent aide-memoire requires modification in some details.

In the first place, it is not quite correct to say that Japan opposed the presentation of any communication to the Chinese Government when first it was suggested. The attitude of the Japanese Government in Tokio was that

prior to the time at which the Japanese Government resurrected it, it was a matter for other Governments than the Japanese. If they care to inform their nationals of the part they played, well and good; but the Japanese Government would be going beyond its province were it to issue a statement reviewing the pacific activities of friendly Powers.

Apparently my original statement was correct, in details with the exception that I stated that the Japanese action began after the armistice had been signed; but may have been misleading in implying that the Japanese Government had opposed

with a blunt negative the overtures of other Powers prior to the period at which all activities in connection with the matter ceased for a time.

## Industrial Films Tonight

American industry and methods of manufacture form the theme of a program of moving pictures to be shown at the Olympic Theater, this evening under the auspices of the American Association of China.

The films are the first of a series instituted by the Association for the purpose of bringing to the Chinese merchants of Shanghai an idea of the industrial processes and activities in the United States and the places where they are selected as to include many enteraining, as well as informative features. Tickets may be secured through the members of the Association or from Mr. Goldsmith, secretary, care of the American Club, and the performance will begin at 9:15 p.m.

## SKATES! SKATES!!

Just unpacked

A big shipment in all sizes for Gents, Ladies and Children

AT

SILBERMAN'S

(Opposite the Astor House)

## Residences For Sale

Newly built modern houses for sale on terms to suit purchasers.

## LAND FOR SALE

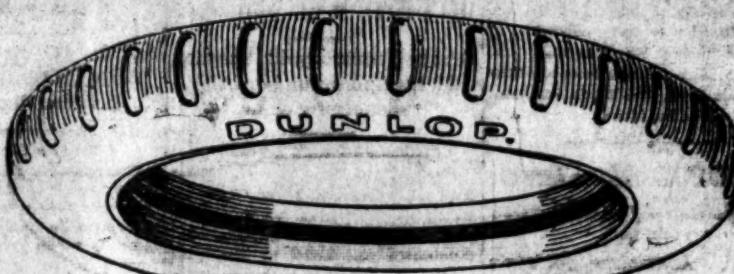
In all parts of Settlement suitable for MILLS, FACTORIES, RESIDENCES.

## Central District Property For Sale

FOR INVESTMENT  
We have for sale residential property, very attractive for investors.

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Nanking and Kiangse Roads



The road is mightier than the pen in proving the quality of a tire.

The records of big mileages run by Dunlop Tyres are concrete proof of this.

No other tire stands up to its work quite like the Dunlop.

For economy's sake run on Dunlops now and always.

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## WANT BREWERS OF U.S. TO STAY OUT OF CHINA

Nanking American Community  
Sends Protest To Dr. Reinsch  
And To Washington

**China Press Correspondence**  
Nanking, December 15.—American residents are very much concerned over the announced activities of the American Brewers' Association and similar organizations in China now that they see the "handwriting on the wall" in America regarding the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors there. A large meeting of American and other residents of Nanking was held immediately after the foreign Church service and the following telegram was directed to be sent to Minister Reinsch and the enclosed letter of explanation was to be mailed:

"Minister Reinsch, Peking: American residents, Nanking, urgently request that you oppose in every possible way at home and in China the transfer of the American Brewers' Association activities to China."

It was also decided to cable to Dr. J. F. Williams, of the University of Nanking, now in New York, to voice at Washington Nanking American community's protest against American Brewers' Association activities in China.

The feeling was expressed that the China Continuation Committee might take up the matter for all of the Christian organizations of China and bring a more effective and wider protest to all parts of China and to America and if desirable to President Wilson in Paris.

It is realized that under present tariff control, it will be very difficult for China to prevent these brewery forces from establishing their factories in, say Japan, or even in the "International" Settlements, and flooding the country with intoxicants, but it should be the concern and the pride of all loyal Americans that her nationals are forbidden by law to engage in or promote this nefarious trade in any form or shape. Under existing conditions, China is unable to protect herself from such organizations, and it would seem that this question of China's authority over the control of like matters should receive the very careful attention of the Peace Conference.

The letter to Dr. Reinsch follows:  
Nanking December 15.—Minister Paul S. Reinsch, The American Legation, Peking.

My Dear Dr. Reinsch:  
Having learned with deep concern that the American Brewers' Association now virtually deprived of its business in America by the people and the government of the United States, and seeking other fields for exploitation, is planning to transfer its activities to China, the American residents of Nanking most strenuously and urgently request that you representing America in China, bring every legitimate influence to bear both upon the American government and upon the Republic of China to make this contemplated delaching of a weak and helpless people impossible.

We believe that the vast majority of American residents in China and the great mass of Chinese people will regard the establishing of the American breweries and similar industries forbidden by law in America, in this land as a decidedly unfriendly act toward China, and that it will very greatly injure the good name and the high standing of all Americans. We believe that China, without active support and co-operation on the part of American official representatives, will be helpless and hopeless in opposing the brewery forces and other vice: with this co-operation, she will effectively ward off this great danger to her future manhood.

We believe that America has no right to impose this additional handicap upon China in this hour when she gives promise of grappling with her already many evils and perplexing problems. The United States is now widely regarded in China as the champion of the rights and the liberties of oppressed peoples. She manifestly has a sacred duty to China in helping to protect her from a business now no longer to be tolerated in our own country, and that will bring the worst forms of oppression. It is, therefore, intolerable for right thinking Americans to permit American breweries to taint their blighting curse upon China. We therefore call upon you to use every legitimate means to avert this impending calamity.

Very cordially yours,  
Nanking American Community.

## NOTICE

We beg to announce that we are making a reduction of 50 per cent. upon all stock in our fancy goods department, comprising

Silverware, bronzes, clocks, porcelain vases and statues, cut glass, electro plate, electric lamps, etc.

In our Jewellery Department, we have just received the latest novelties from Paris.

Very Suitable for Christmas Presents

which will be sold at low prices.

**SENNET FRERES**

SEA NANKING ROAD.

## Philippine News Notes

Governor-General Francis Burton Harrison planned to leave Manila December 10 on a six months' trip to the United States, according to Manila newspapers. The Governor-General had arranged to go on the Danish motor ship Selandia. He announced that the trip was made as a vacation, reports previously current in Manila were that he was to go to Washington on an official trip to pave the way for the Philippine Independence Commission. The Selandia sails for New York via the Panama Canal.

The Philippine National Guard, 15,000 men, was mustered into the Federal Service December 3 for training until December 20.

The present cocoanut production is sufficient only to supply two-thirds of the raw material needed for oil factories now operating in the Philippines. No copra can be obtained from other countries.

The United States army transport Teconderoga, sunk by a German submarine in October, was formerly the Camille Wickens, seized by the American Government in Manila harbor when war was declared on Germany.

Mr. J. Elmer Delaney, general manager of the Philippine National Bank, left on the Manoa for the United States where he expects to remain for some four or five months, returning to the Islands next spring.

The announced policy of Alien Property Custodian Palmer, to effect a complete divorce of American business and German capital will be followed to the letter in the Philippines and, in conformity with the steps already taken at Washington, the sales of enemy properties there will be expedited in every way possible, according to Mr. Moffat, manager for the property custodian in Manila.

Primary schools of Manila are the first to put into operation the new course of study in physical training published by the Bureau of Education. An extract from the course of study has been issued especially for use in the city schools. H. A. Bördner, Superintendent of Schools, has issued a memorandum to all primary school principals outlining method and procedure to be followed in introducing the physical training activities prescribed in the course of study in the schools. Principals have been instructed to begin work on the new physical training activities immediately.

The Philippine Islands may be an independent nation in the near future if it so chooses, is the interpretation placed by Senate President Quezon on the message of President Wilson to the Philippine legislature expressing his gratification at the congratulations received upon the cessation of hostilities. A significant part of the messages says that "the future holds brighter fortunes for the states which have hitherto been the prey of great powers and will realize for all the world the offers of justice and peace which have promoted the magnificent co-operation of the present war."

The Moscow Trio has given a concert at the Lyceum Theater Saturday night under the direction of Mr. A. Strok as follows:

- I Allegro con moto
- II Scherzo
- III Andante sostenuto
- IV Allegro

The Moscow Trio

- (a) Sarisate-Spanish dance
- (b) Wienia Waky—2nd Polonaise
- V. Sirodo

Poper—Slovanian Rhapsodie C. Bakaleinikoff

- (a) Shlozer—Etude
- (b) Rachmaninoff—Polka
- A. Chemitzki

Gretchaninoff—Trio, Op. 33

- I Allegro appassionato
- II Lento assai
- III Finale—Allegro vivace

The Moscow Trio

## Peking Political Notes From Chinese Press

## AMERICAN WOMAN'S CLUB HAS FETE FOR CHILDREN

Peace between the North and the South is again hampered, according to the report of General Li Shun to the Central Government. He stated that because the Peking Government had expressed dissatisfaction over the appointment of Mr. Tang Shao-ji as the Southern representative, the South refused to recognize Mr. Chu Chi-chien as the Northern representative. The questions on the place of the conference and the attack on Shensi and Fukien by Northern troops are still pending without satisfactory solution. General Li also stated in his message that he would refuse to act as mediator.

Mr. Liang Shih-yi has returned to Peking. The President urged him not to resign as Speaker of the Senate, but he refused and stated that he was willing to proceed to Shanghai to render his services to the peace conference. General Hau Shu-sheng has also returned from Japan. General Feng Kuo-chang telegraphed that he would arrive in Peking today.

The Constitutional Committee of the Extraordinary Session of Parliament will formally begin its session Friday. Sir John Jordan, the British Minister to Peking, will return to England shortly, according to the Chinese press.

## SIR JOHN JORDAN TO LEAVE?

Sir John Jordan, the British Minister to Peking, will return to England shortly, according to the Chinese press.

## ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL "Holiday Festivities"

The Management wish to announce that the following festivities will be held at this Hotel during the Holidays. Guests are requested to make their reservations promptly.

**Saturday, December 21st, 1918**  
Special Dinner and Dance commencing at 8.00 p.m.  
at \$2.50 per cover

**Christmas Eve, Tuesday, Dec. 24th, 1918**  
Fancy Dress Ball and Dinner commencing at 8.00 p.m.  
at \$3.00 per cover  
(No masks permitted)

**Saturday, Dec. 28th, 1918**  
Special Dinner and Dance commencing at 8.00 p.m.  
at \$2.50 per cover

**New Year's Eve, Tuesday, Dec. 31st, 1918**  
Grand Carnival Ball commencing at 10.00 p.m.  
AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA

**Usual Tea Dansants Tuesdays and Fridays**  
For reservations please apply to The Supt. of Service, or Hotel office. Phone, North 998.

## ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

## GOOD YEAR TIRES

FOR MAXIMUM MILEAGE

## CARE FOR THE SKIN

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## PUREST SAFEST

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## BEST TOILET SOAPS

ARE MANUFACTURED BY

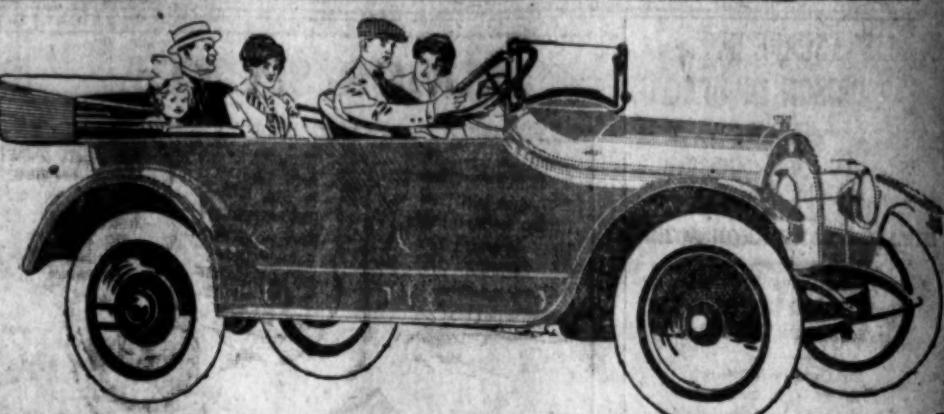
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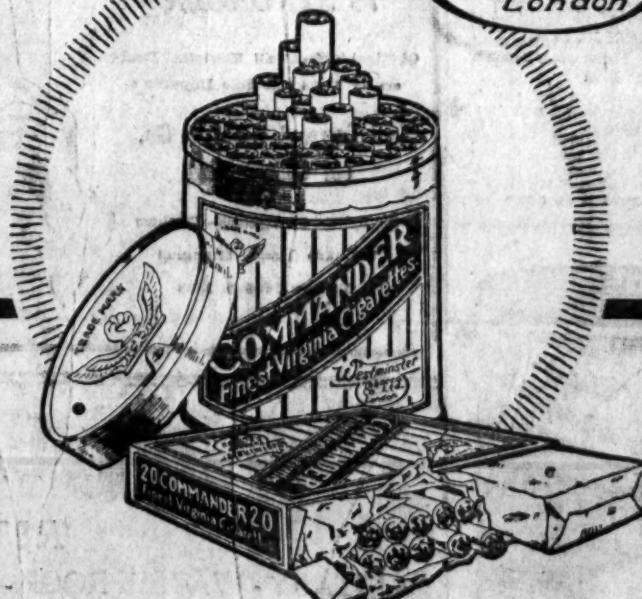
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"Commander" stands supreme in its power to satisfy the most fastidious smokers. It is a mild, pleasing cigarette made in a "Super Size"....

"Commander must be smoked to be appreciated"

**Westminster**  
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London



## WILLIS' ESCAPE SET PRISON IN UPROAR

Lieutenant Says Americans In The Plot Shortcircuited Lighting System

BULLETS SANG AROUND HIM

After Eight Days in Black Forest, Wet And Ill-Fed, Fugitives Swam The Rhine.

By Carolyn Wilson  
(The Chicago Tribune)  
Paris, October 22.—After wandering eight days in the heart of the Black Forest under terrible hardships and swimming the Rhine, Lieutenant Harold Willis, of Boston, one of the original members of the Lafayette Escadrille, has arrived safely in Paris following fourteen months of imprisonment in Germany.

Willis tells a thrilling story of his escape, which was the third he has tried to make, this one being on a larger scale than any of the others, and involving also the safety of thirteen other Americans who made the break at the same time. So far only three have reached safety—Willis, Lieutenant Isaac of the United States Navy and Lieutenant George Puryear, an aviator, who came out alone the day before Willis arrived.

On the afternoon of Saturday October 5, it was decided the break must be made the following night before the full moon began if there was to be any possibility of getting away this winter. There were seventy Americans in the camp, of whom thirty were doctors, who felt that they should not try to break away. These doctors and other Americans who preferred not taking the risk helped lay out the most minute plan.

Those preparing to escape were divided into four groups of four each, and throughout Saturday night and Sunday they worked making bridges to throw from the windows of the barracks over the encircling wire or making rope ladders to climb over the wire. One of these bridges was at least fifteen feet long.

"To get the wire to make the short-circuiting chains for the electric current we had nothing," Willis said, "until some one thought of taking out the wires that attach the slate tiles to those steep German roofs. We took out every single one of these, and with the first high wind that comes that whole roof is going to go scuttling across the country."

### Shortcircuited Electric Wires

"We had to have accomplices, who, at a given signal would shortcircuit with wire weighted with heavy balls the electric-lighting system, as well as the electric currents in the wires surrounding the camp. Others were detailed to do the wire cutting and others to create diversions at distant corners of the camp. Each had his little stunt to pull off, and this time all worked like clockwork."

"I was the leader of the squad which instead of cutting its way out of camp cut its way into the inner partition, where the German guards were kept, my plan being that when the guards were called out to pursue the escaped prisoners we four would tear out with them, made a German uniform, etc., to look like we may have been master at night, out of a raincoat with the German insignia and numerals and a huge belt buckle, cut off a tin can. I carved a dummy wooden gun and had a German cap.

"Of course for months previously I had been making detailed maps of the region and trying to find a carefully planned, even the slightest detail."

"We cut our way in as had been arranged. Signals by this time having been given, the guards were hastening into their bunks, one nervous man shooting frantically straight into the air. Two suspicious Germans came up and asked what was doing. I only yawned prodigiously, and swore at being waked up. I had counted on the gates being opened right away and my slipping right out, but it was locked and the patrol were all going into the guard house to report.

"A hundred rounds were going an, then, hearing even more the suspicion of these men, but suddenly the first patrol of sixty men marched out and the gates were thrown open. I slipped in at once with the first three or four in order to give the other three Americans, who evidently were somewhere around in the dark, a chance to get out with this first bunch if possible."

"We tore off around the corner, every one but me shooting wildly. As soon as we got around the end of the camp toward the forest I lit out across the fields as fast as I could and up a terribly steep hill. The way had probably been built for all escaping prisoners had to climb its almost upright slope before escaping, with the guards firing into their backs every second."

### Shows All About Him

"They started firing at me immediately, realizing that I was one of the men they wanted. I ran as fast as I could, but, weighted down with an extra food supply, tarpaulin, maps, and everything we had felt essential to bring, it was impossible to go fast. Finally I just gave it up and walked

## INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



up the hill, the shots singing all around me.

### Lived On Raw Potatoes

"I don't know about Isaacs's state of mind, but I know that the last three days while we were eating raw potatoes and lying soaked in the thickets I was rather delirious. I thought all the time there were three people with us and used to talk to a third man.

"One of the worst troubles was keeping Isaacs cool. He wanted to kill every German he saw. You see, he had gotten awful treatment in the camp."

"Isaac and I set out through the Black Forest, which was the most terrible experience you can imagine. We could only go at night, and the climbing was terrible. There were ravines and impenetrable thickets in many places, and the only way to break through was to work our way in backward."

"Cold and hunger were the worst of all. Of course we were drenched in the rain every minute of the time, and nothing but the splendid physical condition which I had insisted on maintaining ever since I was taken prisoner got me through. We traveled at night only. Then it soon became impossible to go through this densely wooded district at night, and we traveled only at dusk and daylight, in spite of the dangers, for everywhere there were children out picking up bits of wood and acorns."

"Once I had the bad luck to kneel on a crackling bush, and whang, not six feet from me was a sentinel with a pocket lamp as bright as a battleship searchlight, but pointing in the other direction. Thank heaven. At that moment we thought we were lost."

"Once in the Rhine, we had to undress in the midst of the terribly swirling current, which washed us continually back to the German shore. Isaacs had said he couldn't swim well and I felt sure he would drown, for currents and whirlpools were worse than you can imagine, but we had evidently underestimated his effort, and at last, more dead than alive, we were washed up on Swiss soil. Just in time, too. I couldn't have stood it another five minutes, for with

### Outbreak Of Plague In North Reported

Bubonic plague is again ravaging in the provinces of Fengtien and Kirin, according to Chinese press reports.

### HAEMORRHoids

Otherwise piles are aggravated by constipation. In many cases when the constipation is dispelled by Pinkettes the piles dry up and disappear.

### SILVER TONE GOOD

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 12.—Messrs. Montagu's silver report states that the tone of the market is good. The fall in the price of silver by 5/16 of a penny on December 6 was due to the reduction of rates of in-

surance from America. An Order-in-Council has removed the embargo on the export of articles wholly or partly composed of silver. This will doubtless tend to increase the trade demand for silver in England.

### PINKETTES

the dainty little gentle-as-nature laxatives, also called Billowness, sit haemorrhoids, torpid liver, foul smelling stools or 60 cents a vial, from Dr. William's Medicine Co., 96 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

## NESTLE'S FOOD

Sold by the best Druggists and Stores  
Wholesale Depot, 8 Nanking Road, Shanghai.



### Doctor's Opinion in China:

"I have found Nestle's Food valuable among my Hospital patients, especially with those suffering from weak and deranged digestion. Nephritis, chronic diarrhoea and dysentery cases, as well as typhoid fever, have been helped by it."

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This is the kind of proof of quality that every motorist should demand, the kind on which the enormous Fish Business has been built. The phrase "Ask Fisk Tire Users Before You Buy Again" has a real dollars-and-cents meaning to the wise motorist.

Inspect our line of Fisk Tires and Tubes  
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## "OSRAM" - "G.E.C."

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**CONGOLEUM**  
RUGS  
SANITARY - WATERPROOF - ROTPROOF



**PRESENT TITLE HOLDER  
TO PLAY BILLIARD FINAL**

By Defeating Mr. Harborne,  
600-379, Mr. Smythe Earns  
Right To Meet Capt. Barrett

Mr. H. S. Smythe, last year's billiard champion, by handily defeating Mr. T. Harborne at the Shanghai Club last night, earned the right to meet Captain E. L. M. Barrett in the final of the championship series. Last night's score was 600-379, runs of 20, 61, 58, 47 and several 25's spelling the victory.

Harborne shone in the earlier meetings, taking the first and second centuries easily. He led 101-69 at the end of the first lap, and after holding the advantage by a 134-118 score, shot 54 without a miss and passed the second hundred at 230, 77 ahead of Smythe.

While Harborne pocketed the next six balls, Smythe scored 177, running 61, then 50, then 47. The scores went Harborne 230, Smythe 153; Harborne 232, Smythe 215; Harborne 233, Smythe 209, and Harborne 239, Smythe 236.

From then on the game was all Smythe. He made a break of 70 which gave him a lead of 166 as he passed 419. A run of 35 brought the score to Smythe 451, Harborne 268.

The title holder made 500 as Harborne reached 367 and scored his final century while his opponent was netting 78.

Both men made sensational shots throughout the match, but Smythe was the steadier in the last half. Harborne made two long breaks, one of 54 and another of 34. Both players ran 25 several times. The game lasted less than two hours and a half.

**'British Cup' Competition**

**Chinese Company Wins**

The Chinese Company, S. V. C., captured the "British Cup" when its trophy was competed for its first time Sunday. It won the competition with 271 points, its nearest competitor being the Portuguese Co. with 201 points. Other units that competed were the Italian Co., 133 points; the Japanese Co., 125 points, and the American Co., 94 points. Lieutenant B. Y. Woo made the best average record. The cup was offered by the British members of the corps for competition between non-British members. The object of the competition was to teach the application of fire at unknown ranges.

The trophy presented by the Overseas Club for competition between teams of British members of the volunteer corps was also competed for. Ten teams of 12 members each entered for this contest. A Co., British, winning the trophy with a score of 220. The conditions were exactly the same as for the "British Cup." Other units that competed were Engineers, 203 points; Light Horse, 180 points; Maritime Co., 169; "B" Co., British, 162 points; Machine Gun Co., 136; First Reserve, 123; Artillery, 114; Customs Co., 93, and Shanghai Scottish, 78 points.

**DENOUNCES BREWERS' PLAN**

An appeal to Americans to protest against the proposed scheme of brewers in the United States to establish in China was made by Dr George A. Huntley in a lecture yesterday afternoon at the Carlton Cafe under the auspices of the Men's Total Abstinence League. Dr. Huntley warned of a reaction by the Chinese against the United States through alcohol similar to that against Britain as a result of opium.

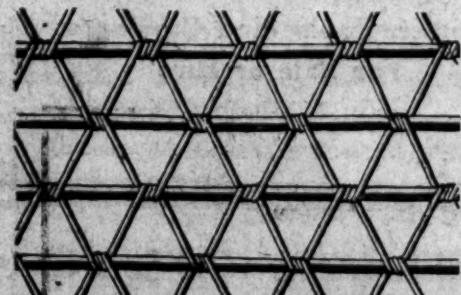
The lecture was on "Alcohol and The Next Generation" but the speaker digressed to point out the need of united opposition to the attempt of a firm of brewers in the United States to erect a large brewery in China "lest a greater curse than opium be foisted on this unhappy land."

**OBATA ON WAY TO PEKING**

(Reuters' Pacific Service)  
Tokio, December 17.—Mr. Obata, the new Japanese Minister to China, left for Peking this morning.

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New stocks of Black  
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150 feet long, have arrived

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**News Briefs**

prominent in Peking musical circles, are very popular in that city and will be greatly missed.

Dr. Arthur H. Smith, of Tung-hien, who has been almost at death's door with pneumonia, was well enough to leave the hospital—where he had been for 48 days—December 10. Dr. Smith is now staying with Mrs. J. H. Ingram at the American Board Mission. Ting Shih K'ou, and it is expected, he will be well enough to return to his home at Tung-hien within a few days. Mrs. Smith is still ill with pneumonia at the home of Mrs. F. E. Dilley, of the Union Medical College. She is getting better, however, and may be regarded as out of danger. Dr. Smith has arranged to deliver a series of lectures on China to the students of the Nor China Language School during the coming term.

A series of holiday festivities is planned by the Astor House, a dinner and dance will be given on the evenings of December 21 and 28, a fancy dress ball and dinner Christmas Eve, and a grand carnival New Year's Eve.

According to a Northern exchange

Mr. Th. de Krzywoszinski, who has been manager of the Tientsin branch of the Russo-Asiatic Bank for the past two years, has been transferred to Shanghai where he will succeed Count I. Jesierski. Count Jesierski is to go home.

The University of California Club meeting will be held at the residence of Mr. Julian Arnold, 405 Avenue Joffre, Saturday afternoon from four to six. An election of its representative to the American University Club will be held during the meeting. All the alumni are urged to attend.

The Toyo Kisen Kalsha liner Shinnyo Maru is scheduled to leave Hongkong at noon today and will arrive at Woosung at daylight Saturday morning. The Shinnyo Maru will sail for Japan ports and the United States Sunday morning at nine o'clock.

Owing to the impending departure from Shanghai of Mr. S. Mason, the treasurer of honorary secretary and treasurer of the Sailors' War Orphans' Fund were taken over from yesterday by Mr. W. M. Reeves, to whom all future donations and communications should be addressed, care of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire.

The residence at 598 Avenue Joffre will be sold at auction this afternoon at four o'clock. The sale will take place at Moore's auction rooms, 45 Kiangse Road.

Sir Edmund Trebilow Backhouse, Bart., who has been absent from China during the past year, returned to his home in Peking on December 2.

President Hsu Shih-chang has awarded a 4th Class Chiaho decoration to M. Andre Duboscq, foreign editor of Le Temps (Paris) who will soon leave Peking for France via U.S.A.

Surgeon D. C. Cather, United States Navy, who has been detailed to the American Legation Guard in Peking for the past year and a half and has also served as official physician to the American Legation, has been detached and ordered to return to the United States by way of Manila in the course of this month. Both Dr. Cather and his wife, whose singing has made her

They are now engaged in establishing headquarters and preparing for active work. Close co-operation with the British Red Cross is projected and they hope to do work in conjunction with our Red Cross organisation in Eastern Siberia.

**GOOD YEAR TIRES**

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Triangle Mesh in Rolls

150 feet long, have arrived

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8 Different Styles

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**Unclaimed Telegrams**

Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., Nov. 22 Zidoung, 1 Zunshinlee, Peking Road; Shameen.  
24—Chiaabank; Calais.  
25—Ahmad Tahir, St. Linens Hotel, Hotman Tokirrad, No. 808; Lawang.  
26—Tseewai, c/o Tiefung Kitziang Everett; Sialow.

28—Quyuuke, 466 Foocon Lane, Monakalar Road, French Concession; Sialow.

29—Barma; Colombo.

30—Krotborn Manford, Place Hotel; Tebingtingdell.

31—Robert Cox, Medical Doctor Hospital; Copenhagen.

32—Crowell, Chinese Customs; Torgay.

33—Hutchins; Seattle.

34—Looyungkee Chenhsiangko; Shamen.

35—Ngikalhar, Yeesang Coy, Kamking Lane; Canton.

36—F. Norelius, 10 North Szechuan Road; London P.O.

37—Cellbacy; Manchester.

38—Kweankee; Hongkong.

39—Ngychongseng; Hongkong.

40—Hohnke Kalee; Tsingtao.

41—Chas. R. Crane; Washington, D.C.

42—Hogunany; New York.

Chinese Telegraph Administration

Nov. 6—Mopn, Palace Hotel; Tien-tsin.

12—Tanaka, Mitsuhashi; Tientsin.

13—Tanaka, Mitsuhashi; Tientsin.

14—Errectory; Tsingtao.

9—Voilenweder, Hankow Retransmitted; Shanghai.

15—Mifret, Astor House; Hankow.

19—Mr. James Gordon; Kiangyin.

23—Soudier Steamship, China; Hankow.

25—Fushow; Harbin Station.

26—Grafo; Harbin Station.

14—Blanjean Poste restaurante, French Post; Peking.

30—Ferdinand Burnemann Co., Hankow. Retransmitted Shanghai; London.

Dec. 2—Perma, Victoria Bulytshev, Harbut; Harbin Center.

8—6292 1837 4152 1222 8078 2464

7419; Tientsin.

3—Picomskomu, 70 Szechuan Rd.; Harbin bo.

3—Revans; Hankow.

4—Urgent Kinwash; Tientsin.

4—Velaier Lechinski, 11 Seward Rd.; Harbin bo.

9—Hikolsky, Kalee Hotel; Harbin.

11—Rainey, Astor House. Retransmitted from Peking; Peking.

**Sklareski Plays**

In Alexander Sklareski we were introduced to a new Russian pianist last night, a man of genius. Not only by the comparative standards we are accustomed to apply, with charity allowed for geography, but by absolute standards he is that.

From the point of view of form alone, this great art has been called that which best conceals the effort in its creation. In that respect Sklareski merits praise that can be bestowed on none but the greatest of virtuosos; he not only masters technique, he conceals it. Only the professional pianist knows how merely "difficult" are some of the things he achieves with such ease, with a beauty of tone and delicacy of shading, a sense of phrasing that can without exaggeration be described as in the superlative. But Sklareski is more than a perfect technician. He is also a pianist of imagination and understanding of subtle interpretation. There is more than the intellectual in his artistry.

Of his program last night the Russian composers were perhaps the more interesting. He played an Impromptu of Scriabin's, "The Sky Lark" by Borodine, and also a composition by Borodine, "In the Convent," a striking thing of strange effects, with a moving appeal. Equally interesting—and new, as well—was Debussy's "The Jolly Island," showing the recently deceased French composer in rather an unfamiliar mood. A modern adaptation of an old Italian form by Signorini, "Antique Minstrel," was quite lovely, while the four Chopin pieces, supremely rendered, rounded out an unsurpassed concert.

Mr. Sklareski will be heard the week after next with Mr. Sykeson, with whom, incidentally, he played in New York, and also with Mr. Sykeson and Sklareski—that will be a combination such as Shanghai has never heard, two fine artists whose very appearance here is a tribute to Shanghai, probably undeserved.

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Telephone—1422 Business Office.

142 Editorial Department.

Telegaph Address—NAPLES SHANGHAI.

**THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated**

Delaware, Publishers

**WEATHER**

Friday, cloudy but probably improving  
weather with cold northerly winds  
in our regions.

**BIRTH**

GRILK: On December 16th, 1918, at  
422 Rue Lafayette, to Mr. and  
Mrs. G. J. Grilk, a son.

2056

**IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE**

SHANGHAI, DECEMBER 18, 1918

**Bolshevism in Germany**

In some quarters, the myth is being  
fostered that if Germany should  
relapse into Bolshevism, the Allies  
would be unable to collect the huge  
indemnity which they are certain to  
impose. Mr. Winston Churchill, for  
instance, in a recent speech, ad-  
vanced this theory. It is, however,  
fallacious.

To many observers of present  
tendencies in Germany it will appear  
as quite possible that the rule of the  
Bolsheviks which, apparently, is  
gradually being set up in the former  
German Empire may be a subtle  
movement whereby Germany hopes  
to cheat her creditors—the Allies.

A significant message emanating  
from Berlin is published elsewhere  
today announcing that the Spartacus  
Group's program includes "the dis-  
armament of all non-proletarian  
forces, the formation of a workers'  
militia and red guard, the abolition  
of all officers and non-commissioned  
officers, the replacement of all au-  
thorities of the former regime by  
representatives of the Soviets, the  
abolition of all parliaments and  
councils, the election of a Central  
Council, which will elect and control  
the Executive Council, the cancella-  
tion of all public debts above a fixed  
amount of subscriptions, the ex-  
propriation of all landed estates,  
banks, coal-mines and large  
factories, and the confiscation of all  
fortunes above a fixed amount."

From the program above outlined,  
it would appear that Germany is  
about to embark on a reign of  
Bolshevism, of approved Russian  
style. If thereby the Germans hope  
to be relieved of their commitments,  
they are making a sad mistake.  
Bolshevism or no Bolshevik, Ger-  
many will be compelled to discharge  
her debt to humanity. The Allies  
will see to that. If the Allies, who  
have right and justice on their side,  
have to discharge their obligations,  
it is absurd to suppose that Germany,  
with wrong and injustice standing  
to her discredit, will be suffered to  
escape payment—full payment—of  
her debt. An artificial or even a real  
Bolshevism is a clumsy device for  
Germany to adopt. Even assuming  
that it is not simulated, it will make  
no difference to the Allies, who have  
not only the determination, but also  
the requisite instrument, to enforce  
their will on Germany. Having  
gamblod and lost, Germany is not  
going to be allowed to profit on the  
convenient principle of "heads I win,  
tails you lose." Germany will be  
made to pay.

That Bolshevism in Germany, as  
elsewhere, is fated to be short-lived  
goes without saying. But temporary  
Bolshevism in Germany may be a  
good thing for the world. The action  
of Norway and Denmark in washing  
their hands clean of Bolshevism  
shows that the need is felt in other  
countries of preventing this plague  
from finding lodgment. Germany  
and Russia finally will emerge from  
the Bolshevik nightmare. They will  
become organised democracies and  
they will pay their debts.

**Indemnity Basis Of Belgium's Reconstruction Plans**

(New York Times)

What is to be done about Belgium. First, what are the immediate needs arising there? Heretofore these questions of reconstruction, though they have always aroused deep sympathy, have been largely in the theoretical stage. The Germans held the country, almost all of it, and it was not seen what could be done in a practical way. But now, with the enforced retirement of the Germans and the prospect of clearing the country in a few months, these questions have become immediately important.

Professor P. Van den Ven of Louvain University has just returned to Washington from Havre, where he had conversations with members of the Belgian Cabinet and was received at the front by King Albert. Since last November he has been acting in an important capacity in connection with the Belgian Government.

"There are two questions," he said. "One concerns the care of the civilian population released by the Germans as they retreat from occupied Belgian territory. So far more than 100,000 have been so released. There is no doubt that the Commission for Relief in Belgium and the American Red Cross are doing their utmost to take care of the Belgian civilians left behind by the Germans, but as the permanent increases in extent—that already recaptured is more than three times the area which remained free all during the war—the demands will increase enormously.

"Suppose in one or two weeks

Belgium were to be freed.

The first problem, requiring a large amount of credit, would be to care for the Belgians released, numbering more than 6,000,000—that is, merely to keep them alive. But as I have tried to make clear, there is nothing at hand for them to go to work with, to make a living. They are left behind by the Germans in a stripped country. Therefore, until material and machinery are provided, their labor goes to waste, and so the loss accrues. There is no country in the world except England where the industries carried on in factories play such a large part as in Belgium. Four-fifths of the food required by Belgium is imported from other countries. How can Belgium pay for this if her workers are not provided with the material and machinery for the conduct of those industries whose products are exchanged for food and other necessities not found in Belgium?

"What is the number of refugees, all told?" was asked.

"About 500,000," he replied. "Of these refugees there are about 250,000 in France. By far the greatest number naturally are engaged in the metal industries, in connection with the production of war supplies. In England there are about 180,000, practically all of whom are engaged in war work.

"There are, in addition, about 75,000 Belgians in Holland. Many of these refugees are at work at high wages, but obviously they will desire to return as soon as possible to help in the reconstruction of their country.

"Much has been written about the needed reconstruction, but the world does not comprehend the devastation wrought by the Germans, and probably never will. Before the present drive more than 45,000 buildings had been destroyed. In the fighting along the Belgian front large numbers of ruined houses are being added daily to the previous total. Even that part of Belgium which remained free has been shell-torn and again, and so will have to be included in the damaged area.

"Practically all the important factories have been robbed of their machinery, and in many cases not only the walls razed to the ground, but the very foundations of the buildings destroyed. It must be remembered, as clearly established by German documents, that the aim was to cripple Belgium permanently as a commercial rival to Germany. The machinery was, of course, shipped to Germany. From booting on this large scale it extended down to such small rods as door knobs, knockers, curtain rods, for the metal they contained. Miles of interurban railroads were torn up and shipped to Germany. Towns and villages have been wrecked. Farms have been robbed, to their last animal, of live stock, to supply the need of Germany. This will give an idea, but only an incomplete one, of the problem of reconstruction that faces Belgium."

"To whom will you look for the needed supplies?"

"Mostly to America. The United States, for instance, is the only country now in a position to supply the machinery in large quantity. France must reconstruct herself. England will be in a position to help, but for a long period the financial burden of the war fell on that noble ally. From America, too, we will have to look for most of our raw material. Fortunately, for four years, since the outbreak of the war, our Government has been very active in the Congo and its great output of copper and tin may be looked for by still the great bulk of the raw material for the reconstruction of Belgium must come from the United States. As an illustration, however, of what we are getting from the Congo, we have received 40,000 tons of copper from there this year."

"We have a program of reconstruction—upon which we have been at work for four years, of course, with changes and improvements to meet new conditions; what we need is the money and the machinery and the raw material to start to put these plans into effect. It should be remembered that we have to restore our whole country from the devastation and pillaging of a ruthless enemy, including the rebuilding of towns and villages razed to the ground. Twenty-nine-thirtieths of Belgium has been in the hands of the Germans, and there is not a corner of the free portion that has not been bombed by the Germans."

"What is the estimate of the time required to rebuild Belgium?"

"How is it proposed to solve that?" was asked.

"The extent of our war losses due to the invasion?" said Professor Van den Ven, in laying the foundation for his reply. "can only be approximated; as estimated now they amount to \$4,000,000,000. We have an enormous debt, from the standpoint of a country the size of Belgium for military expenditures alone, \$600,000,000. Then we have \$300,000 used by the Commission for Relief in Belgium. Many other items have increased that debt. For instance, the war taxes imposed by Germany on Belgium amount to \$450,000,000, having risen from \$8,000,000 to \$12,000,000 a month. This does not include special extor-

tions on cities and individuals and requisitions. All this, as I said, makes for Belgium an enormous debt. How are we going to make that up? One way would be to impose a tax on the inhabitants. That, however, would mean the ruin of

machinery, even then we shall have many obstacles which will place us at a disadvantage with all the other countries.

The disadvantage consists in the fact that the factories for producing war material in England and France have been designed so they can be turned into peace-time industries after the end of the war, while in Belgium the factories themselves have to be built before we can hope to resume our place in world trade. We are at a special disadvantage with regard to Germany, which dismantled our factories not only for the machinery they contained, but also to destroy our ability to compete with that country in the future. Further proof of this is established by the systematic theft of our trade secrets by Germany.

"This money has, of course, to be collected from Germany in the shortest possible time. If Germany has lost her credit, she has mines and railroad and ports and may other sources of wealth which could be used to the partial advantage at least of the Allies and to the payment of her indemnity. We have many examples in the past where the customs duties have been taken over in order to pay either the interest or part of the principal of the debt or both. We know from past experience that the Germans are an industrious and active people, and their labor could be used to insure not only their living and economic development, but also to pay for what Germany has destroyed.

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tion.

Incarnation Of Selfishness

"The profit-sharing system, however, is not necessarily easy to carry out, for the State cannot compel capitalists to adopt the system against their will. Even if it could, it may be doubted whether it would. At the present time, when individual freedom is respected and particularly when the Government and the political parties fawn upon capitalists, it is obvious that the State will be unable to make capitalists enforce the system compulsorily. Will the capitalists adopt the system of their own free will? As for myself, I believe that people might as well expect capitalists, who are the incarnation of selfishness, to adopt such a plan as expect fish to grow on trees. It will be seen, then, that in spite of the profit-sharing system being very effective, to say nothing of involving no expense at all, it is hard to carry it out.

"Let me proceed to discuss the organisation of labor unions, credit associations, industrial guilds and buyers' guilds. In organising these associations, of course, neither the State nor the capitalists are put to any expense. As the associations are organised by laborers themselves for the elevation and improvement of their own position, no large expenses are required, as in the case of charitable enterprises and labor insurance. So it would appear at first sight that these are the most easy of social policies to carry out. Unexpected difficulties lie in the way, however. Up to the present, Japanese laborers have not been allowed the freedom to organise which is safeguarded by the Constitution, because the Japanese Government is under the impression that a Labor Union is calculated to encourage strikes among the working classes. This fear is entertained not only by the authorities but by most capitalists. In short, it may be presumed that the Government does not permit the establishment of a Labor Union out of regard for the sentiments of capitalists.

Difficulties Of Labor Union

"Thus viewed, it becomes very difficult to decide which social policy is most easy to enforce. If monetary consideration can be discarded entirely, charitable enterprises would be the easiest social policy to carry out, but in a country with Japan's limited financial resources, they are attended with grave difficulties. Even simple charity work, such as selling rice at reduced prices, is beyond the financial capacity of Japan to perform frequently. Much less will she be able to carry out a labor insurance scheme involving an annual expenditure of tens of millions of yen. On the other hand, though the profit-sharing system is attended with no financial difficulties it has an insurmountable obstacle in the shape of the opposition of capitalists. Under the present Japanese administration it is more difficult to carry out social policies disadvantageous to the rich than to undertake charity enterprises which cost a colossal sum of money. So far as a Labor Union is concerned, its organisation may be regarded as wholly hopeless.

Self-Help Not Government Aid

"The Japanese Government and political parties are under the false impression that the only way to ensure the improvement of the position of the weak is to give them material assistance. In other words, they hold political ideas which are no great improvement upon those prevailing in feudal days. In feudal days, so-called wise lords governed as was good in their own eyes, but their methods fell very short of the present day standard of good Government. It is true they pursued policies for the good of their people but they failed to give day standard of good government. It is at once insulting to the people and contradictory for the Government to pursue a policy intended for the benefit of the people, while denying them freedom. If the Government only gives working people freedom to organise, the latter can secure their own advancement, like their European comrades. Western workers, who are allowed to organise Labor Unions, have established systems of mutual insurance without any outside assistance, have entered into contracts with capitalists regarding their wages and working hours, have organised credit associations by means of their own savings, and have devised means of purchasing daily necessities at moderate prices by direct transactions between producers and consumers. They have sufficient capacity to become independent of others' help, and therefore they deem it highly shameful to receive assistance from others. As for Japanese laborers, they are by nature possessed of an ample share of the spirit of independence and self-government, but owing to the Government's policy of preventing their organising a Labor Union they have gradually lost their natural spirit of self-government to the extent of being satisfied with charitable relief measures, such as the sale of rice at reduced prices. Who is to blame for all this? Should anyone bind both legs of another together and give him a crutch to walk with, will people call him not really charitable? Yet the social policy of the Japanese Government is to bind a man's legs and give him a crutch. Both the Government and political parties are laboring under the conception that charitable work covers all social policies. As they are still obsessed by the out-of-date political ideas of feudal days, they are adopting only a tenacious social policy in utter disregard of much more effective policies within their reach. If the Government should decide to encourage what I call 'voluntary' social policies it will be put to no expenditure, nor will any assistance from capitalists be required. In these circumstances I feel confident that the social policy extent of accomplishment is to grant independence and self-government to the working classes. So long, however, as the Government and political parties regard a Labor Union as a dangerous organisation, the carrying out of what I call a voluntary social policy will be beset with grave difficulties. I wonder how long the Japanese Government and political parties are going to shut their eyes to the importance of this voluntary social policy?"

**NEWTOWN PIPPINS**

## Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics  
By Clever Writers

## Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

## Along The British Front

(From The Stars and Stripes)

There is one subject which the Americans who are fighting with the British army and have had the distinction of helping to break the Hindenburg Line north of St. Quentin will talk about at length. This is the intrepidity and general fighting ability of the Australians.

Behind the barrage which preceded the Yanks in their attack went some Australian officers. The barrage was

a tremendous and fearful thing. It was by far the most deafening, most prolonged noise those Yanks had ever heard.

If there were any flutterings toward confusion, they were stilled by the mere sight of the Australians. One Aussie officer strolled behind the line of bursting shell leading a little fox terrier, who seemed to be as accustomed to the barrage as her master and to enjoy it. Another walked slowly with his hands in his pockets, his rifle slung under his arm and a cigarette in his mouth.

"The safest spot on the battlefield is just behind your own barrage," he told the Americans, "and that means it's a whole lot safer than crossing Fifth Avenue on a Saturday afternoon."

Yanks and Aussies got along together like old time friends who haven't seen each other for ten years, and after each had had the opportunity to see the other in action, vied in passing compliments around. "If you fellows don't look out," said one beaming Aussie, "you'll ruin this blamed war."

An Aussie who wound up at an American hospital with a shrapnel wound in the arm still had his rifle with him.

"Leave that in the salvage pile," said an American medical officer.

Said the Aussie, by way of explanation: "I've carried this gun three years. It's been in seven battles and it has gone to the hospital with me twice. I've got a nicked, you see. Every time I get a Jerry I nick it once. I only put 'em on when I'm sure. I've got 11 nicks," he concluded, and exhibited them on the under side of the stock.

"Oh," said the medical officer.

The Yanks with the British show the effects of their environment. They have acquired all the British slang, colloquialisms, and military terminology. They will tell you a certain place is near the R.E.D. and when you ask what the deuce the R.E.D. is, they will explain, paternally, that it is a Royal Engineers' Dump. They talk a lot in initials, say "right-o" with a consistency and consistency which convinces you that it is natural and habitual, and they call Fritz Jerry.

General Sir Douglas Haig, British commander in chief, called at an American headquarters, and around this headquarters they still talk much of his visit. They like him.

The headquarters was in the edge of a wood. It had been raining. A

soldier found the General trying to keep his footing on slippery duckboards while he endeavored to ascertain the whereabouts of the American commander's hut from the signboards. The sergeant led him to the place he sought, but the American commander and most of his staff, following his troops, had left for a more advanced P.C. Two second Lieutenant and two sergeants were holding down the recently vacated office.

"I'm Haig," said the General in such an "I'm Bill Jones" tone of voice that the Americans didn't realize who their visitor was for a full half minute. When they did they explained that their commander had gone up ahead. "I want to see him luck," said the General. Then he shook hands with the two lieutenants and the two sergeants and left.

That protuberance into France, recently effaced by Americans, was outlined as prominently as of old.

Questioned, none of these Germans had heard of the St. Mihiel defeat.

All of them, however, knew of the British victories between St. Quentin and Arras, probably because most of

them had participated in the retreat out of the Picardy salient.

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Good in some places, but it doesn't

along the German front. Maybe its

because the German officers see that

it does not.

Many of the Germans captured by

the Americans north of St. Quentin

had maps in their possession, printed

maps of the whole battlefield which

they evidently kept for their own

information and use. None of their

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## Far Eastern News Notes

Eleven swords made of bronze have recently been unearthed in Shimokataku, in Tashima. These have now been identified as being of the kind used by the Mongols in their invasion of Japan over 600 years ago. The swords are to be bought by the Imperial Museum.

Geisha usually get a new song composed for the New Year. Viscount Sakurai, Mayor of Amagasaki, has created a new precedent by himself composing a song for the benefit of the geisha under his jurisdiction.

The Russo-Japanese Trade Association, of Osaka, is drafting a memorial to present to the Government setting forth demands in connection with the terms to be brought forward by Japan at the forthcoming Peace Conference in regard to Siberia.

According to a Hongkong despatch to the Asahi, the suspension of the inspection of vessels, which has been going on since the outbreak of the war, has been officially proclaimed to take effect on and after December 1. All restrictions so far imposed upon vessels entering the port have been removed.

Only the Tokio University now provides a course in shipbuilding, the graduates numbering about 30 every year. It has been decided, however, to institute a similar course at the Kyoto and Kyushu Imperial Universities. In Kyoto the course will begin from September next year, while in Kyushu it will not be until 1920 that the decision is carried into effect.

War prosperity has certainly promoted drunkenness in Japan among those who find themselves with unaccustomed spare cash and no very enlightened idea of how to spend it. Sometimes this takes dangerous forms, as happened the other day between Tokyo and Yokohama when Japanese sailors seized a young woman who was passing and in the excitement of their spirits threw her into the wheels of a motor-car in front of Mr. Henry Bonar, formerly British Consul-General in Kobe, who was visiting. The unfortunate young woman was seriously injured. Only one of the men has been arrested so far.

Now the celebrations are over the following gem of English and information is released. A correspondent copied it from a bottle of Deans "Scotch" displayed in a Tokio shop window. "The jockey club brand old Scotch whisky is well matured in new barrel and of delightful mellowed delicacy of flavor. We guarantee that it is most superior in its quality than all other recent whiskies." The quality of "recent" whisky, it may be added is not strained.

In November, 1916, the Odawara Electric Company began the construction of a mountain tramway between Hakone and Gora. It is now reported that the section between Kodera and Miyamoto will be opened to traffic from January. The remaining section is expected to be completed by next summer. The line goes through forests, across rivers, and over mountains, the surrounding country abounding in superb views.

The work of reclaiming part of the harbor of Tsingtau has been decided to be undertaken under the direct management of the Japanese garrison, and the pumping and dredging work is to be started very shortly. For the transportation of earth, light rails belonging to the Ordnance Depot were to be borrowed for temporary purposes, and negotiation was opened with the war office with that object in view, but has not yet been brought to a successful issue.

The proceeds of the sale of Marquis Tokugawa's art treasures in Tokio amount to Y.11,180,000. One charme, or teapot, was bought by Mr. Katsuta of Kobe, for Y.42,800. Another fetched Y.23,100 and a charme-wan Y.31,100. The kakemono by Kano Tan'yū sold for Y.29,000, and the landscape by Sesshi, which was unfortunately damaged by camphor smoke, for Y.10,500. A piece of writing by the Reverend Engo (supposed to be a Chinese priest) was procured by Mr. Kishimoto, a shipping magnate of Osaka for the enormous figure of Y.142,000.

The importance of the trade in Japanese shoe-laces hardly seemed to warrant the trouble to which the British Government recently put itself regarding all the formalities of imposing an embargo. According to the J.W. the explanation is that certain ingenious Japanese merchants, to circumvent the embargo on hemp braid, had been shipping that commodity under the description of shoe-laces. When the aggrieved manufacturers of shoe-laces endeavored to move the diplomatic machinery in order to get the embargo removed they were informed in plain language of the reason for its imposition and told that the authorities could not in the circumstances make any representation on the subject.

Says the Japan Chronicle: President Wilson really should not, or if he must quote Shakespeare, he should mention where it comes from. In his message to Congress he used some lines from "King Henry V" which included "But he'll remember what advantages weat he did that day." The transcriber of the telegram happened to leave out the apostrophe, and the Japan Advertiser's intelligent sub-editor being grammarian enough to know that bell must not have a plural verb

## Loading An American Artillery Transport Wagon



American soldiers loading an artillery transport wagon with heavy shells for the American batteries that smashed the Hun lines near Metz.

made the passage read, "But hell remembers with advantages what feats he did that day." Readers of the Advertiser must have thought that even the President had succumbed to the prevailing epidemic among statesmen of strong language.

Journalism has a Royal recruit in the King of Siam, who recently contributed an article to a Siamese journal on the "Freedom of the Seas." It would be interesting to know whether he used ordinary Siamese or "Paince language," asks a correspondent. The latter came into existence in order that the tender ears of Royalty should not be offended by unpleasant or indecorous expressions, while all Royal actions had to sound different from similar actions performed by lesser people. This Royal language at Bangkok is as complete as the national tongue.

When Japanese newspapers report what prominent men say, they are not always free from error, the Japan Chronicle translates from the London a discourse supposed to have been uttered by Baron Sakuma, in which that experienced gentleman is represented as saying that it is unlikely that England will give up her system of trade protection, and in which, further, he describes the workshop system of America, with the familiar conclusion that Japan needs no such institutions because of her superior social morality. Either the Yomiuri or the Barou must surely have got the countries mixed up.

Tell us the old, old story about Japanese counterfeiters. Since the war began there has been an increase in the sale of American patented and proprietary articles in China, and from that country comes a cry that the Japanese imitations of these are so clever as sometimes to deceive a foreign user—until he samples the contents—while with the less experienced Chinese the contents sometimes pass as genuine as well as the labels. From the Straits Settlements, where British wares predominate, the list of counterfeited articles is mainly English. The Japanese counterfeiter is a wonderfully adaptable person. But how all this is going to promote the honor and glory of Japan is a question for patriotic to ponder over.

It has long been believed by Koreans that a sandal-wood is lying sunken in the lower reaches of the Yalu. Mr. N. Shimono, of Seoul, heard of this and started a search for it. He succeeded in discovering a stone monument, erected in 1323, with the characters inscribed on it that 500 logs of sandal-wood were sunk in the Yalu. Encouraged by this discovery, Mr. Shimono continued his search, says the Seoul Press, and succeeded in getting ten of the logs, which measured five to ten feet long with a diameter of four to eight inches. The value of the find is not as yet estimated, but it is thought it will be a considerable amount. As the value of sandal-wood lies almost entirely in its fragrance, it will be interesting to learn whether its chief property has survived this long immersion.

The telephone people in Japan are a most independent lot. Apparently telephones are installed entirely to suit their convenience, not in the least that of would-be consumers. The telephones to be installed in Kobe this year under the arrangement for "urgent installation" number 700, says the Japan Chronicle. Of this number 20 are to be allotted for public bodies and 340 according to the order in which applications have been received, while the remaining 240 are to be distributed among 5,197 applicants by lot. The

drawing was carried out at the Kobe Commerce on Tuesday afternoon (19th instant) in the presence of post representatives, the Municipal authorities, officials from the post-office and delegates representing the applicants. Of the 340 fortunate people who are to get telephones as the result of the lottery only four are foreigners.

Some of the latest papers received tell us the old, old story about Japanese counterfeiters. Since the war began there has been an increase in the sale of American patented and proprietary articles in China, and from that country comes a cry that the Japanese imitations of these are so clever as sometimes to deceive a foreign user—until he samples the contents—while with the less experienced Chinese the contents sometimes pass as genuine as well as the labels. From the Straits Settlements, where British wares predominate, the list of counterfeited articles is mainly English. The Japanese counterfeiter is a wonderfully adaptable person. But how all this is going to promote the honor and glory of Japan is a question for patriotic to ponder over.

Witness attended no meetings between August 8 and 15 nor received notice of any meetings. He never saw any minutes kept and did not believe that records were kept. He asked Secretary Davies for the minutes of the meeting attended by Mr. Merriman and was told that none existed. Witness said that Mr. Davies made no notes at the meeting.

Mr. Merriman did not show the Committee a letter purported to be signed by Sergeant G. M. Butler, at the meeting of August 8.

The game between the 9th Cavalry and Meiji was arranged on the morning of August 8, the day of the game, said Mr. Adams. The Committee first decided that two other teams were to play but changed the schedule in the morning.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rose, witness said he understood that Mr. Merriman was a member of the Baseball Club. He never attended baseball dinners or Club meetings.

The 9th Cavalry baseball team was termed "the best I have ever seen in the Far East" by Mr. Adams, but he insisted that he was "not a baseball expert" and said that he "would not know when a baseball game was thrown."

Attorneys battled on the admission of the question: "Where did you hear rumors of bribery before Mr. Merriman told you?" Mr. Gibbs objected and Mr. Rose contended that, if damages were awarded, the fact that other persons had made the statements

would offer mitigation. The question was finally admitted.

Mr. Adams said he heard rumors at the American Club on the evening of the game. He did not remember who made the statement but said that it formed a topic for general conversation.

In direct examination witness testified that Mr. Merriman said some one else had tried to bribe the Cavalry players. In answer to Mr. Rose, Mr. Adams said that Mr. Merriman mentioned no names.

No evidence was produced by Mr. Merriman in support of his charges before the Committee but witness took his word for it because he believed in Mr. Merriman.

In answers to questions from Mr. Gibbs on correspondence between the Committee and the plaintiff, Mr.

Adams said the words "unsportsmanlike character" were used in describing the actions of Mr. Ezra, thereby giving cause for dismissal from the Club. In answer to Mr. Rose, witness said that the impression existing in the Committee was that the actions of Messrs. Ezra, Gensburger and Elas spoiled the games and they should be punished. Witness admitted that he might have seconded Mr. Bunn's resolution for a thorough investigation.

A letter confirming the expulsion written by the Baseball Committee after a hearing given Messrs. Ezra, Elias and Gensburger, was introduced by Mr. Gibbs.

Mr. Gibbs wanted to know where the funds were to come from to support

### For your 'Xmas Crackers

ALL BRITISH-MADE

Call at SILBERMAN'S

## SCIENTIFIC EYE TESTING

Refracting and Manufacturing  
TORIC LENSES

Accurate lens grinding. Sun  
Glasses and Goggles.

THE NATIONAL OPTICAL CO.  
66 Nanking Rd.—Tel. Cost 1242  
(Two doors above Honan Rd.)

## The Barrett Specification Roof

# CONGO

Conco Dye House, Cumbernauld, Ma



Do any of your buildings need roofing? If they do, let us send you a sample of Congo Roofing. We call it the "Never-Leak" Ready Roofing, it is so perfectly made and so thoroughly tested.

And not only does it not leak, but it will not rot, or shrink or change its condition, no matter what the climate or weather.

**Free Sample.** Write for a sample—that's the best way; and remember, Congo Samples are not special pieces prepared for the purpose, but are cut from our regular stock. We mention this because Congo is so attractive looking, so tough and pliable, that people sometimes think the samples must be specially prepared.

THE EASTERN TRADING CO., LTD.  
Sole Agents: 38 Canton Road

## THE "NOISELESS" TYPEWRITER



ABSOLUTELY NOISELESS

## CONCENTRATION OF THOUGHT IS ESSENTIAL TO SUCCESS IN BUSINESS

We are in a position to save your nerves and ease your business strains by eliminating the most distracting noise of an up-to-date office.

Up to now every business man or woman has had to work under the handicap of the perpetual din and clatter of the noisy typewriter, and it has been necessary to drive the stenographers into the far corners of the office and to waste time in calling them over to take notes. You could not have your typist next to your desk without hearing a continuous interrupting noise.

The Noiseless Typewriter offers a positive solution of this problem. No longer is it necessary to drive stenographers into the far corners of the office. They may be placed where they can be used to the best advantage. Their machines can be operated next to any business man's desk without interfering with the use of the telephone or disturbing his conferences.

Their work is not interrupted in order that the executive may have momentary peace.

## The "Noiseless" Actually Works Without A Noise

Call or ask us to come and demonstrate this fact to YOU. It will be worth your trouble to see this wonderful machine that will do FIRST-CLASS WORK IN ABSOLUTE SILENCE.

Agents for

O. THORESEN  
THE NOISELESS TYPEWRITER CO., LTD.

No. 10 The Bund  
Telephone, Central 1281

## BENGER'S Food

For Infants, Invalids, and the Aged.

Different from other foods and most highly nutritive.

Invaluable in illness and convalescence.

"A System of Diet & Disease" (2 vols.)

"Benger's Food is in my opinion the most valuable proprietary food on the market."

"It is a valuable food in typhoid fever, asthenic and intestinal troubles," etc.

Full particulars & directions with each tin. Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers:

BENGER'S FOOD LTD., MANCHESTER, England.

BRANCH OFFICES: NEW YORK U.S.A.; 28 St. James Street, STONEY CLOTHES, N.J., 50, Pitt Street.

## ★ ★ THE VENUS ★ ★ FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Fire and Marine Policies are issued at lowest current rates. Branch offices are located in all principal cities of China.  
Head Office: 127 Szechuan Road

**Business and Official Notices**

(Second Section)  
**THE CHINA PRESS**  
報 陸 大

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1918

**Property Auction**

Attention is drawn to the Auction of the Private Residence known as 398 Avenue Joffre which takes place this afternoon at 4 p.m. precisely at Moores Auction Rooms, 45 Kiangse Road.

20560

**SNR & SHNR.**

Christmas and New Year Holiday Fares.

On and from Friday, the 20th December, 1918, until Monday, the 6th January, 1919, inclusive, return tickets at a fare-and-a-half will be issued as shown below:

S. N. R.—First and Second-class between Shanghai-North, Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang and Nanking.

S. H. N. R.—First, Second and Third-class return tickets between Shanghai-North or Shanghai-South, Sungkien, Kashai, Kashin, Yeh-za, Changan, Konzchenhao and Hangchow.

First, Second and Third-class through return tickets at a fare-and-a-half will be issued from or to the stations on either line above mentioned.

By order,  
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.  
20564

**FOR SALE**

**A New Auxiliary Schooner**  
Length between P. & P. 45 ft.  
Beam Over all ..... 12 ft. 6 in.  
Moulded Depth ..... 6 ft.  
With perfectly new Buffalo Engine of 22 H.P. Reply to Box 418, THE CHINA PRESS.  
20562

**APOLOGY**

I hereby withdraw all the statements in my letters to Mr. Wen Tsung-yao, to the Cantonese Guild and to the Kwangtung Club, on or about the 4th of August, 1918, concerning Mr. Wen Tsung-yao, and I beg to tender my sincere apologies to Mr. Wen.

L. KAMPSUI.  
20568

**The Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company, Limited**

**NOTICE**

Owing to the non-arrival of Switchboard Materials for the Expansion of the Central Exchange, which were to have been delivered as far back as 1915, the traffic of the Central Office has become so congested during the busy hours of the day that it is impossible for the staff to render a satisfactory service. The Directors have therefore decided that until further notice no new telephones can be installed in connection with the Central Switchboard.

Such applications as will connect with the other Exchanges, West, East and North will be attended to as usual.

In the meanwhile the Directors will take every possible step to hasten the expansion of the Central Exchange, and having ascertained that material for it can now be obtained have decided to send at once the Company's Engineer-in-Chief home, via America, to see that no time is lost.

By order,  
GUSTAF L. OBERG,  
Secretary & General Manager.  
20593

**The Cathay Trust Ltd.**  
(in liquidation)

HOLDERS OF ORDINARY shares are hereby notified that a Fifth dividend of Taels 0.50 per share has been declared and will be payable at the offices of the Liquidators No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, between the hours of 10 a.m. noon on and after the 23rd day of December, 1918, against production of the Liquidators' Certificates for endorsement.

F. N. MATTHEWS,  
Liquidator.  
20542

**Modern Residence For Sale**

Western district, 7 bedrooms, 5 rooms ground floor, with all modern appliances, garage, stables, hot houses, large garden. Area, 14 now.

Owner leaving Shanghai.  
Apply to J. P. BISSET & Co.  
1 The Bund.  
20317

**BOGULIL SYKORA**

**MISS CATHERINE CAMPBELL**  
**SHANGHAI GLEE CLUB**

Two Concerts,  
Y.M.C.A. Auditorium  
120 Szechuen Road

Thursday evening, December 19th,  
8:15 o'clock.

Saturday afternoon, December 21st,  
3:00 o'clock.

Admission: Adults \$1.00; Students  
and Children 50 cents.

**SHANGHAI RACE CLUB**

**NOTICE**

NEW YEAR RACES,  
1st and 2nd JANUARY, 1919.

With the exception of The GRIFFINS NEW YEAR CUP, all other races are open only to ponies that have been officially measured either by the Shanghai Race Club or International Recreation Club, and that have started.

Members of the Shanghai Race and International Recreation Clubs are reminded that Entries for the New Year Races will close at the Grand Stand at 6 p.m. on Friday, 27th instant. Entry forms are obtainable at both Clubs and give conditions of Races, etc.

By Order of the Stewards,  
A. W. OLSEN,  
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.  
20550

**NOTICE**

The public are hereby warned against dishonorable invitations to trade from dismissed employees who use our name to deceive our respected customers. We have no branch stores anywhere.

D. C. VAN,  
Manager.

12 Dixwell Road, Shanghai.  
Telephone: North 2624.

**Lyceum Theatre**

Saturday, 21st December

**LAST POPULAR CONCERT**

by

**THE MOSCOW TRIO**

Booking at Moutrie's

Direction: A. STROK

PLEASE LOOK AT  
YOUR SHOULDERS

Have They Any Wrinkles?

If you like to have a perfect fit, call on  
Henry The Tailor,  
J14 Seward Road and 1010A Broadway  
(Opposite Old Deck)

I acquired the art of cutting from an American  
tailor. Trial is solicited.

**SHERRIES**

Hunt, Roope, Teage and Co.  
HUNT'S SHERRIES

Palido  
Fino  
Vino de Pasto  
Manzanilla  
Amontillado  
Maduro  
Fino Especial  
Sotera  
Old Brown

GARNER, QUELCH AND CO.  
CENTRAL 2021

**Yut Sae Chang & Co.**

Wholesale Hardware Merchants  
Building Contractors  
Engineers' Supplies.  
A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

Ball-Bearing Skates, Basket Balls,  
Stove Polish, Door Springs and  
Vacuum Bottles.  
17897

**For Sale**

Aqua Ammonia Fortis B.P.  
Acetic Acid Glaciale B.P.  
Liver of Sulphur.  
THE CHEMICAL TRADING COMPANY,  
Y2061 North Szechuen Road.  
20244

**Social Charity Fund**

Contributors to the above fund are hereby notified that the Third Annual General Meeting will take place at No. 29 North Szechuen Road, on Thursday, the 19th December, 1918, at 6 p.m.

C. M. BASTO SILVA,  
Trustee.  
20543

**S. YUNN CHENG, Coal Merchant**

NOTICE  
The public are hereby warned against dishonorable invitations to trade from dismissed employees who use our name to deceive our respected customers. We have no branch stores anywhere.

D. C. VAN,  
Manager.

12 Dixwell Road, Shanghai.  
Telephone: North 2624.

**W. Z. ZEE & SONS**

WALL CALENDARS

1919 Refills.

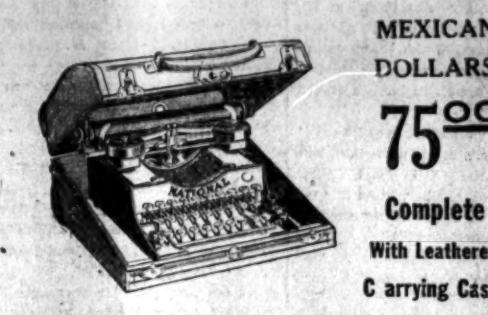
Messrs. W. Z. Zee & Sons have now distributed the 1919 Refills to the holders of their Wall Calendars. Those of their patrons who have not yet received one, are hereby requested to make early application for same.

**"NATIONAL"**

**PORTABLE TYPEWRITER**

Here is a portable typewriter of standard type-bar construction, with rigid, durable frame of cold rolled steel—built to stand rough usage—full size universal keyboard, full width carriage; has every essential advantage of the big typewriters; yet stands only 6½ in. high and weighs a little over 9 pounds complete. The New Model No. 3 is a material improvement over all previous models, in fact, a great little-machine.

Two color ribbon, back-spacer, easy removal of type-bars, etc.



**MEXICAN**

**DOLLARS**

**75<sup>00</sup>**

**Complete**  
With Leatherette  
Carrying Case

Be Sure You Get The New Model No. 3.

Telephone Central 4778      Telephone Central 4778

**Motor-Cyclists—**

**Know Your Speed**

A STEWART SPEEDOMETER

will increase the joy of  
motor-cycling. You can know  
at a glance just how fast  
you are riding.

For particulars, apply to the Sole Agents,

**The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.**

**MASON & CO.**

**CONFECTIONERS**

No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)  
Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions

Telephone Central 3829

**RAILWAY HOTEL, SOOCHEW**

**A first-class Tourist and Residential Hotel in Soochow**

The proprietor assures everyone that no effort will be spared to ensure the comfort and satisfaction of visitors. Airy, large comfortable rooms, fitted with electric lights, fans and stoves, with bathroom and veranda attached.

**GREAT BARGAIN SALE**

TO CONTINUE UNTIL DECEMBER 24th.

EMBROIDERED LINEN, TABLE CENTRES, HANDBAGS, HANDKERCHIEFS, ASSORTMENT OF HAND-MADE LACES, PONGEES AND SILK

**THE PONGEE & LACE EMPORIUM**

101 Szechuen Road.      Telephone, Central 3207

Business and Official Notices  
are Continued on  
Page 14

Amusement Advertising  
will be found on  
Page 14

**Classified Advertisements**

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must  
be Prepaid

Replies must be  
called for

**APARTMENTS**

**HOUSES TO LET**

WANTED, party to take over lease on very comfortable houses, recently completed, with modern sanitary arrangements; located near the French Park. Also furniture and fixtures newly made and not in use three months. Owner leaving city. Apply to Box 389, THE CHINA PRESS.

20460 D 19

TO LET, 8 Tsong Chow Road, adjoining Burlington Hotel, six-roomed residence, modern bath, rent Taels 60. Open for inspection. For further particulars, apply to J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

20281

TO LET, one large unfurnished room for residence or office; steam heat, private modern bath, hard-wood floor. Apply 51 Szechuen Road.

20285

CHRISTMAS orders for Free-man's Pork and Game pies, English and American sausages, Turkey dressing. December 22nd, 2 Route Say Zoung.

20555 D 20

YOUNG American desires room and board with French family living near Central district. Reply to Box 361, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F. O.

**EDUCATIONAL**

EUROPEAN LADY desires to give lesson in millinery work, and also has to sell a large assortment of latest hat designs. Mrs. Doutsoff, 18 Range Road.

20469 D 18

TRANSLATIONS

English and Chinese translations of agreements, letters, legal documents, advertisements, articles and commercial documents and literature undertaken by translator experienced in consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work. Accuracy ensured and confidence respected. Please apply care of Chang Nien-tun, 1 Museum Road or P. D. 159, Haining Road opposite West End Lane.

**SITUATIONS WANTED**

GARAGE accountant (Chinese) seeks evening engagement. Latest methods. Apply to Box 412, THE CHINA PRESS.

20561 D 19

YOUNG CHINESE (American born) wants position as interpreter, travelling salesman, shipping clerk, or general office assistant; moderate salary. Apply to Box 393, THE CHINA PRESS.

20544 D 18

AMERICAN at present disengaged, seeks position; steady, reliable, can give references; over 20 years in last position. Knowledge of China products, bookkeeping and accounts, and understands ships and shipping. Can act as salesman. Willing to start on ordinary salary. Apply to Box 385, THE CHINA PRESS.

20455

EXPERT DYER, Allied nationality, many years in China, is ready to organise special department and take up permanent position with importing firm intending to introduce Dyes and Chemicals on the Chinese market. Good references and qualifications. Apply to Box 377, THE CHINA PRESS.

20443

FOR SALE: Wolframite (Tungsten Ores), good quality, 14 tons spot delivery. Can be supplied from time to time. Apply to Box 388, THE CHINA PRESS.



# Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1858.

**Capital** \$1,200,000  
**Reserve Fund** 2,000,000  
**Reserve Liability of Shareholders** 1,200,000

**Head Office:**

38, BIRMINGHAM, LONDON, E. C.

**Court of Directors:**

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Duncan Carmichael.

T. Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Neville Goodeve, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foot, Mitchell, Esq.

**Bankers:**

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank Limited.

The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

**Agencies and Branches:**

Amitkar Illoilo Puket

Bangkok Ipoh Rangoon

Batavia Karachi Saigon

Bombay Klang Sebenan

Calcutta Kobe Singapore

Canton Kuda-Lumpur Shanghai

Cebu Madras Sourabaya

Colombo Manila Taiping

Delhi Medan (F. M. S.)

Hai Phong New York Tavoy (Lower)

Hankow Peking Burma

Hongkong Penang Tientsin

Tokohama

**Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund,**

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART, Manager.

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

**Capital** Frs. 48,000,000.00

**Reserve** Frs. 50,000,000.00

**Successors et Agencies:**

Bangkok Hanol Saigon

Battambang Hongkong Shanghai

Canton Mengtze Singapore

Djibouti Noumea Tientsin

Dondicherry Peking Tourane

Halphon Papoote

Hankou Pnom-Penh

**Bankers:**

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

## Banque Industrielle de Chine

**Capital** France 45,000,000

one-third of the Capital, i.e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1912.

President, André Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotta.

**HEAD OFFICE:**

74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Hal-

phong and Yunnanfu

**BANKERS:**

In France: Société Générale pour le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London County West-

minster and Park's Bank Ltd.

London City & Midland Bank Ltd.

In New-York: Redmond & Co.

In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano.

Tales, Dollars, Gold Accounts

Interest allowed on Current Ac-

counts in Gold or Local Currency and

fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and

Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local

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G. LION, Manager.

1 French Bund, Shanghai.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling £1,500,000 @ Rs. 15,000,000

Silver 19,500,000

\$24,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoake, Chairman.

G. T. M. Edkins Esq., Deputy Chairman.

A. H. Compton Esq.

Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.

C. S. Gubbay Esq.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

E. V. D. Parr Esq.

W. L. Patten Esq.

J. A. Plummer Esq.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong—N. J. STACE.

Branches and Agencies:

Annoy Ipoh Penang

Bangkok Johore Rangoon

Batavia Kobe Saigon

Bombay Kuala-Lumpur S. Francisco

Calcutta London Shanghai

Canton Lyons Singapore

Colombo Malacca Sourabaya

Foochow Manila Tientsin

Hankow Nagasaki Tsingtao

Harbin New York Vladivostock

Iloilo Peking Yokohama

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Ac-

counts and on Fixed Deposits accord-

ing to arrangement.

Local Bills discounted.

Credits granted on approved

Securities, and every description of

Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the

chief commercial places in India,

Indonesia, Africa, China, Japan

and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000

Reserve Fund 26,900,000

Kug. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head office: PERMOGRAD.

Paris office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

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TELEPHONE CENTRAL 2303.**German Army And Navy Demoralised Towards End**

Soldier Does Not Salute Superior Officer, And Gunner's Mate Deliberately Neglects To Recognise Admiral's Authority, Omissions Intentionally Overlooked

By Alfred G. Andersen (An American reporter who succeeded in reaching Berlin last summer)

Never have I trod so near the path of death as when I began cautious inquiry into conditions in the German navy and military establishment. The subject seems verboten in Berlin, and somehow, whenever I tackled it, instinct told me that secret service men were spying on me.

I made several futile attempts before I ultimately secured authentic information.

I was astounded to observe that many soldiers failed to salute officers on the streets of Berlin. When they did recognise their superiors the salute was perfunctory and careless.

It was plain that discipline had become demoralised.

In fact I learned from soldiers that revolutionary elements were at work in the army and that under certain conditions, if backed by the Socialists at home, a large portion of the Kaiser's "Tapferen Soldaten" would refuse to fight.

Risks Firing Squad

But to get this information I exposed myself to the supreme risk of the firing squad. Spies were in evidence everywhere.

Once I came dangerously near walking into a trap when I advanced toward a group of non-commissioned officers seated at a table in the Bavaria Restaurant on Taubenstrasse.

I had only taken a few steps when a tall civilian crossed the room and dropped into a chair near the soldiers. He might as well have handed me his card and announced himself as a government detective.

I stopped, sat down and ordered a glass of brandy at five marks. Quite leisurely I picked up a copy of the Berlin Illustrirte Zeitung and pretended to read.

"Do socialists carry on any propaganda at the front?" I asked.

"Not open propaganda," replied Boesler. "But many socialists are in the army, and they discuss matters with civilian friends when home on leave. It is pretty well understood at the front that the moment the German Government rejects a reasonable proposal for peace the soldiers will refuse to fight."

When I inquired why the soldiers did not support the revolution in Germany last winter, Corporal Boesler said:

"That was an unpatriotic move undertaken by an independent faction of the Socialists. It could serve only one purpose—to leave the men in the field without supplies and ammunition. We would have been at the Allies' mercy."

I asked the soldiers what they thought of Prince Lichnowsky's foolish answer.

"Don't tempt us too hard," laughingly replied a smooth shaven corporal who said his name was Alfred Von Jagow and was attached to a Pomeranian division.

Army Discipline Slack

"Sit down here," he added, and pulled out a chair.

I made a casual remark about the apparent disrespect for authority among the soldiers.

"You haven't been in Germany very long, have you?"

"Conditions have changed in the German army since opening of the war. Once we used to get off the sidewalk when an officer passed. He could strike a private soldier in the face or

knock him down. What could the soldiers do?"

"Gar nichts," echoed Boesler's companion.

Now the soldiers pay little attention to their officers. I tell you, we are learning," he added, significantly.

"Yes," interposed a sergeant. "I have a brother who is a private. Last week he passed a lieutenant on Kaiser Platz without saluting. That young nob ordered my brother to accompany him to the War Office. The lieutenant complained to one of the officials. Do you know what they told us?"

Conditions in the German navy seemed to weight heavily on his mind, for he was launched right into the subject.

He had the appearance of a staid, conservative business man of the old school, and I am convinced that the story he told me is true.

He told me that crews of German warships visiting Helsinki gave evidence of demoralisation scarcely surpassed by the Russian navy. He said:

"A typical example of how the men treat their officers was furnished by a gunner mate named Waldvogel. This fellow stood on the deck and offered to sell supplies he had smuggled ashore.

"Waldvogel admitted frankly that the German bluejackets were determined to exterminate the Kaiser and all his breed. When I asked him why they hand't done it long ago he drugged his shoulders and drawled: 'We still want to win the war.'

"Men in the navy have seen conditions in other countries. We realise Germany is on the wrong track. The military system is wrong. The Government is wrong. Everything in Germany is wrong. The people have lost the national spirit—enjoy themselves in other countries and now will have it if Germany wins the war."

"That's why we sailors don't care to fight!" he shouted.

"Waldvogel stopped and seized me by the arm. Pointing down the street, he whispered: 'Do you see that officer coming? He's still wearing his uniform?'"

"I nodded.

"Well," said Waldvogel, "he is the Admiral in command of the squadron. Now, watch me. I'm not going to salute him!"

Before he left, I asked him why he had not seen his superior approach.

"He had not seen his superior approach, was invariably punished, sometimes by weeks of solitary confinement.

Admiral Unsatisfied

Her Trondhjem resumed:

"I watched the proceedings with interest. The officer almost touched us as he passed. Waldvogel buried both hands in his pocket and gave his supreme commander a look of contempt. The Admiral feigned not to see and sped up his gait to conceal his embarrassment."

Waldvogel looked at me triumphantly.

"I bought the supplies, and Waldvogel invited me to visit him aboard ship."

"But will the officers allow me to come on board?" I asked.

"Officers, hell!" snarled Waldvogel.

"You just come and tell the sentry you want to see gunner's mate Waldvogel."

Her Trondhjem also recounted an interesting story about the smuggling trade carried on by the German bluejackets.

"Usually the crew remain at Helsinki a few days at a time. Then they are relieved by other ships and return to Germany."

"Every newly arrived sailor brings a stock of German goods which he sells to the Finns at outrageous prices.

"I saw a sackful of sugar for instance, they charge 7,000 marks (about \$1,400) a pound. Granulated sugar they sell for 500 marks a pound."

"Their standard price for brandy is 200 marks a bottle, but frequently the bottle contains wood alcohol and sometimes even ersatz tea. The bluejackets will not allow their customers to sample the goods first, so one really doesn't know what he is buying."

**THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE**

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chl.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Eng.
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Today		Hollow	1,00	11.00	ce	ce	10.00
Swatow	... " " "	Frem Str.	11.00	ce	ce	ce	10.00
Quinsay	... " " "	Taihun	12.00	ce	ce	ce	12.00
Peking and Tsinan (Every day)	Train	7.00	ce	ce	ce	ce	12.00
Tsin (Daily except Sunday)	Train	15.00	ce	ce	ce	ce	15.00
Victoria & Sia via Fukow and Harbin (Daily except Sunday)	Train	7.00	ce	ce	ce	ce	17.00
Hankow	... " " "	Hen Peking	8.00	ce	ce	ce	17.00

Tomorrow		Train & Str.	9.00	ce	ce	ce	1

## LUNG IS TAKEN OUT SEWED, AND PUT BACK

Of Patients, Two-Thirds Lived,  
Col. Duval Tells Doctors, De-  
scribing New War Surgery

### NEW CHLORINE ANTISEPTIC

#### Two Hundred Times As Power- ful As Carbolic—Described To Physicians

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., October 26.—"I have removed the human lung from the chest cavity with forceps, tied its bleeding blood vessels, cleansed its outer surface, and, while still holding it in my hands and manipulating it as you would a handkerchief, I have run thin pieces of gauze up its tracts. Peeling my way carefully along its walls I have removed a bullet or shell fragment. Then, after suturing the aperture, I have placed the respiratory organ back into the cavity of the chest. In two-thirds of the cases upon which I have so operated the patients lived."

This was one of many amazing statements made here Thursday night to 1,200 medical officers of the American Army at Camp Greenleaf by Colonel Pierre Duval of the French Reserve Medical Corps. Colonel Duval is here with ten of the foremost surgeons of England, France, and Italy, to attend the Inter-Allied War Conference of Surgeons. The medical experts are on a tour of this country and will visit several large cities to give first-hand information to the medical fraternity of military surgery as practiced and developed in

base and evacuation hospitals at the front.

This is the first inter-allied surgical congress held in America since the United States entered the war. Its results are expected to bring about many changes in methods of treatment of gunshot wounds hitherto accepted by doctors the world over.

#### New Chlorine Antiseptic

That American surgeons could contribute valuable information to the science of medicine was indicated in papers prepared by Captain W. F. Furness and Captain Walter Lee, formerly of the Medical College of the University of Pennsylvania, now on the staff of the commanding officer at Camp Greenleaf. Captain Lee explained the use of a newly discovered chlorine antiseptic, said to be two hundred times as powerful as carbolic, which he and Captain Furness had perfected in the University of Pennsylvania Hospital.

This antiseptic is known as dichloramine-T. A by-product of Dakin's original solution, discovered eighteen months ago, dichloramine-T is declared already to have proved a more efficient substitute for iodine, carbolic and other standard antiseptics used in the practice of medicine.

Among the new wonders of surgery demonstrated to the assembled doctors was the use of a rubber balloon employed as a stoppage to the chest cavity after a major operation.

Professor Raffaele Bastianelli, professor of surgery at the University of Rome, showed how this bag might be inserted into the chest cavity and then inflated, to prevent infected air from entering the chest walls. According to Professor Bastianelli, this new device may be used to patch up a wounded man, much as an automobile uses a rubber plug to patch up a leaking tire.

Colonel Duval said pieces of a torn lung may be excised and sutured with perfect safety to the patient in the hands of a skilled surgeon.

"The method," he said, "is to saw out a six-inch section of the fourth rib and lay bare the entire chest cavity. Then, with thoroughly sterilized forceps, the lung is lifted from its normal position. Great care should be taken not to cut into large vessels of the lung. Finger tips serve for eyes. The surgeon can manipulate the soft tissues of the respiratory organ as though it were a handkerchief.

"Of course, the lung is totally collapsed while this is being done. The walls are then opened and thoroughly cleansed. When large blood vessels interfere, a piece of gauze is inserted in the tracts and run over the surface until they are thoroughly cleansed. It is not an exaggeration to say that the lung is literally swept out."

"After the battle of the Somme, records were kept of 300 lung cases treated medically. Twenty-eight percent of the men died. Of a similar number treated surgically, only 8% percent died. Doctors need no longer have fear of cutting into the chest cavity and performing the most delicate operation. Wartime surgery has completely done away with

oldtime notions. We have entered upon a new era of medical science."

#### German Surgeons Far Behind

That the Germans are far behind surgeons of England, France, and Italy, was indicated by figures supplied by Colonel Duval. These figures showed that in fifty-nine operations upon the lung performed by a "renowned" German surgeon, forty-nine of the patients died.

Captains Furness and Lee supplemented their paper, read at the congress, with a more detailed explanation to newspapermen concerning the properties of dichloramine-T. Their statements were based upon a study of 19,040 cases which they completed under direction of former Surgeon General Gorgas of the United States Army. They have so perfected and adopted the use of dichloramine-T, they said, that its germicidal activities will continue for eighteen hours, in contrast to the thirty to sixty minutes for which the original Dakin solution was effective.

A remarkable phenomenon of this antiseptic is that it contains a large amount of chlorine, a deadly poison. Left exposed to light, air, or water the antiseptic decomposes within three minutes and not only loses its effectiveness as a germicide but becomes an irritant. For this reason it may only be used by specialists and must be kept at an even temperature in a brown glass container.

A paper was read by Sir Thomas Myles of Dublin on "gunshot wounds of the femur." "The treatment of later stages of gunshot wounds of the chest" was discussed by Major George Grey Turner of Newcastle-on-Tyne and Colonel George E. Brewer, one of America's foremost surgeons, who has just returned from France.

Following a conference to be held in Chicago next week the distinguished visitors will return to Europe.

**CAPTAIN R. E. LEE WOUNDED**

Rockford, Ill., October 29.—Captain Robert E. Lee, grandson of the Confederate leader, arrived at Camp Grant from France today to act as an instructor. He served with the 33d (Wildcat) Division until wounded.

## Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew market as compiled on December 17, 1918.

### Butcher's Meat

Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30

### Fish

Bream	per lb.	18-20
Cod	"	18-20
Mandarin	"	30-40
Mackerel	"	25-30
Pomfret	"	25-30
Salmon	"	18-20
Saili	"	none
Soles	"	15-20
Whitebait	"	20-25

### Game, Poultry And Eggs

Deer	each	\$2.50-\$3
Duck	"	40-80
Eggs	per doz.	20-24
Powl	per lb.	16-18
Geese	each	\$0-\$1.00
Hare	"	35-40
Partridge	"	55-65
Pheasant	"	50-60
Pigeons	"	18-20
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	14-16
Snipe	"	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	35-40
Teal	each	16-18
Wild Duck	"	25-30
Wild Geese	"	40-50
Wild Pigeons	"	10-12
Woodcock	"	40-50

### Fruit

Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	"	16-20
Bananas	"	6-7
Cherries	"	none
Chestnuts	"	10-12
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	16-18
Lemons	each	8-10
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Melon	per lb.	6-10
Peaches	per lb.	16-18
Pears	per lb.	12-15
Persimmons	per lb.	none
Peelboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	none

### Grain And Flour

Flour American per 50 lbs.	\$5.50
Flour Australian	" \$4.50
Flour Shanghai	" \$2.20
Rice per 200 lbs.	\$7.00

### Milk

Foreign dairies per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	" 17

### Fodder

Barley per 114 lbs.	\$2.50
Bran	" \$2.20

### Fuel

House Coal per ton Tis.	19.00
Stove Coal per ton Tis.	20.50
Firewood per 50 bundles	\$1.00

### Laundry

Per 100 articles	\$2.00-4.00
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### Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Dec. 17	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Saisaku Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Dec. 17	10.00 Hongkong & Canton	Singan	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 17	1710.00 Hongkong & Canton	Hsinming	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 17	17	Tamsui	Chi. B. & S.
Dec. 17	17	Feiching	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 17	20.00 Tientsin	Taihoku Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Dec. 17	21.00 Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 17	noon Chefoo	Hsinchi	Br. J. M. & Co.
Dec. 17	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 17	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Foyang	Jap. N. K. K.
Dec. 17	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Br. H.O.S.S. Co
Dec. 17	Ningpo	Tehsing	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.

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**CARLTON CAFE**  
on  
**'Xmas Eve, December 24th**

**DINER de LUXE**  
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Guests invited to dine in Fancy Dress.

Those who dine at the Carlton on 'Xmas Eve will receive a ticket entitling them to a chance in the drawing for the numerous valuable and pretty prizes to be given away during the evening.



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PROGRAMME  
For one night only  
On December 19th  
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The Eight-Part Special Feature

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It is a wonderful illustration of the work of the Boy Scouts put into a story of general public interest.  
Don't fail to see this splendid new Trans-Atlantic Drama in eight stirring episodes. It is one long thrill, and has an exciting plot full of desperate adventure and tender emotional incidents. The Chief Scout, Lt.-General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, appears in several of the episodes.

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PICTURE OF ITS KIND

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For Tonight

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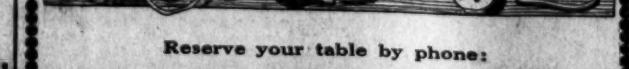
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Commencing from Thursday Next

### "THE LIFE OF LORD KITCHENER"

Seven Parts

Those who dine at the Carlton on 'Xmas Eve will receive a ticket entitling them to a chance in the drawing for the numerous valuable and pretty prizes to be given away during the evening.



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Union Cinema Pictures

## Business and Official Notices

(Continued from Page 8)

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#### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

As the alteration of our Statutes is accordance with the Resolutions passed at our last General Meeting has been sanctioned by the Government of the Netherlands Indies, the New Companies have now to be registered here and it is anticipated that the scrip will be ready early in January. These Companies will be registered as The Shanghai Loan and Investment Company,